The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,048.—VOL. LXII. THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd July, at her residence, near Denliquin, the wife of JAMES GILES, Esq., Police Magistrate, of a daughter.

On the 28th July, at her residence, Gipps-street, Surry Hills, the wife of ROBERT MORRIS, of a daughter.

On the 31st July, at her residence, Muswellbrook, Mrs. JOHN DENNISER, of a son.

On the 31st July, the wife of Mr. LYALL SCOTT, Brisbane Water, of a son.

On the 31st July, Mrs. J. VAN HEUCKELUM, of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, 73, Botany Road, Mrs. H. M. RUTH, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd instant, at his residence, Mr. JEREMIAH O'CALLAGHAN, aged 69 years, of the Railway Department, Penrith. May he rest in peace.

On the 3rd instant, at Woodbank, Petersham, MARY, twin daughter of JOHN and ELIZABETH CHARD (late of 766, George-street), aged 11 years and 11 months.

On the 3rd instant, at her parents' residence, 626, George-street, LUCY AMY, daughter of W. A. M'CREA, aged 10 months.

On the 3rd instant, at her parents' residence, Sussex and Bathurst streets, LILLY, youngest daughter of DAVID FORREST, jun., aged 10 months.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship,
MALTA,
1942 tons, 500 horse-power,
N. J. Skottowe, commander,
will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 8th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 9th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINES, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th July, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

Under Contract for a Monthly Mail Service, carrying the European and American mails, and leaving Sydney on the 30th of each month at 4 p.m.

The splendid English and American Steamships—

A1 S.S. CITY OF MELBOURNE	1500	tons
" WONGA WONGA	1550	"
" AJAX	2000	"
" JOHN L. STEPHEN	2500	"

Time occupied to San Francisco.....31 days
" from San Francisco to Liverpool..16 "
Total, about .....47 "

Parties proceeding to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other part of Europe, should avail themselves of this route, which is admitted to be a perfect pleasure trip. Two months are allowed for transit by rail through America—the scenery being among the grandest in the world. Invalids need have no hesitation in taking this route, which is through calm seas and fine climates—the greatest comfort can be relied on both by sea and rail. Experienced surgeons accompany the steamers.

The line, being now permanently established, and all connections arranged, can be fully relied on, and through passages can be secured at the following rates:—

To or from San Francisco.	New York.			Liverpool.		
1st class..	£40	0	0	£63	0	0
2nd class..	30	0	0	48	0	0
3rd class..	20	0	0	33	0	0

				£76	10	0
				56	0	0
				38	0	0

With a reduction of 10 per cent. for return tickets.

Early application is necessary, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken, to secure comfort.

For further particulars in regard to passages and freights apply at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf; or to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., No. 3, Bridge-street.
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

The s.s. CITY OF MELBOURNE, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. A great saving to saloon through passengers by this route, as everything is furnished, with the exception of wines, spirits, and beer.

To prevent disappointment, immediate application is necessary, as a great number of berths are already engaged, and a limited number only is taken. Apply at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. H. HALL, Manager.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER, TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Goods received for Miller's Forest on Friday; for Dickinson, on Monday.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, Saturday afternoon, at 3.

TO ADELAIDE, via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—Rangatira, Saturday afternoon, at 3.

TO AUCKLAND.—Auckland, 24 hours after arrival.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Thursday, at 11; and Coonanbarra, Saturday night, at 11.

TO BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Monday afternoon, at 4.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Havilah, this afternoon, Thursday, at 4.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.

TO BROADSOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang. Positively to-morrow afternoon, Friday, at 4.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship
BOOMERANG,
will positively be dispatched for CLEVELAND BAY via PORT DENISON, to-morrow afternoon, FRIDAY, at 4.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The WAIMEA, Captain Turner, TO-MORROW (Friday) NIGHT. Cargo delivered at Casino and Lismore by steam tender Lotus.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP NEW ENGLAND, for Grafton, via Newcastle, TO-MORROW, at 9 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For GRAFTON (CLARENCE RIVER) via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

For the MANNING RIVER direct, the FIRE KING, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock sharp.

No cargo received after 12 o'clock.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the FIJI ISLANDS.

The full-powered steamship
ALHAMBRA,
1090 tons, John M'Lean, commander,
will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAY, the 23rd August, for the Fiji Islands, calling at SUVA, LEVUKA, and VITI LEVU, with passengers and cargo, and will remain at the Fijis for six days.

Rates of Passage:—
Saloon, £18. Return, £28.
Second cabin, £9. Return, £14.
Cargo at moderate rates.
For all particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents,
3, Bridge-street.

N.B.—As the Alhambra is likely to be a full ship, early application is necessary to secure passages.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
CLAUD HAMILTON,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on or about the 8th instant, via Bluff

Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 10.
KIAMA—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illaleng, TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.
MORUYA.—Kembla, 23rd instant.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The favourite steamship
HERO,
675 tons register, 300 horse-power,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland, on MONDAY, the 8th August, at 4 p.m.

Goods received free of wharfage.

For freight or passage apply to ELDRED and SPENCE, 62, Margaret-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, August 8th, at 4 p.m. WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, August 4th, at 4 p.m.,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Struth's Wharf.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, THIS DAY.—Leaves Queen's Wharf, 7, 10.15, 2.15, 4.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. Watson's Bay, 8.15, 11.30, 3.15, and 5. Return tickets, 1s. Children, sixpence.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—The new A1 clipper ship CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, 1079 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and a large portion of wool down and on board, will sail positively on the 20th August.

For freight apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

FOR LONDON direct.—The well-known favourite A1 clipper ship LIBERATOR, 700 tons register, Alexander Levie, commander, has a large portion of her dead weight engaged, and will have quick dispatch.

Intending passengers are particularly requested to inspect the spacious saloon accommodation of this fine vessel.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay, or to
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.
FOR NOVEMBER SALES.
WINDSOR CASTLE.

For Wool only; will be dispatched on the 15th instant. Has room for a few intermediate passengers.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

Apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO INTENDING PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

The favourite passenger ship COMMISSARY will sail 10th September.

This ship with her splendid saloon accommodation offers, at reduced rates, all the advantages of the well known season ships.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

A cow will be put on board for the use of passengers.

Has room for a few intermediate passengers.

Apply on board, at Circular Quay, to Captain WAGSTAFF; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FROM MELBOURNE TO LONDON.

TO SAIL 20th AUGUST, Messrs. GREEN'S magnificent new clipper ship HIGHFLYER, 1160 tons, W. Harrison, commander.

FARES: £16 and upwards.

SALOON Cabins fitted with cabin furniture.

SECOND CABIN supplied with table utensils and steward's attendance.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 364, George-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The clipper barque RECONNAISSANCE, 208 tons register, P. Watson, master, now loading at Market Wharf, will be dispatched on the 15th instant.

The cabin and steerage accommodation of this vessel is very superior.

Arrangements can be made for the carrying of horses and sheep.

For freight or passage apply to Captain WATSON, on board; or RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

FOR OVALAU, FIJI ISLANDS, proceeding to TAHITI, should sufficient inducement offer.—☞ The well-known clipper brig
WESTERN STAR, R. Turpie, commander,
will be quickly dispatched.

Intending passengers are requested to inspect the unrivalled accommodations of this vessel. Is admirably adapted for the conveyance of stock, and early application is necessary to secure freight for same.

For freight, passage, and all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI ISLANDS, direct.—☞ The clipper schooner JOHN ANDREWS will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, direct.—☞ The fine stock ship SUSAN, J. W. Hughes, master, detained at request of shippers, will be dispatched on or about 10th instant.

Captain Hughes' success in carrying stock entitles him to support of shippers.

For all particulars of freight, or passage, apply to
JAMES THORNE, opposite Exchange.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.

The regular trader barque FRUITER, Thomas Stevens, master, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

FOR LYTTELTON, N. Z.—The well-known clipper barque JOHN KNOX, 400 tons register, B. Jenkins, commander, having a quantity of cargo already engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation, which will be found of first-class description.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS.—☞ CONSTANCE for AUCKLAND, is unavoidably detained till TO-MORROW, when she will positively clear and sail.

Has still room for freight, for which or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BROADSOUND, PORT MACKAY, and CLEVELAND BAY.—☞ The clipper schooner MAY QUEEN will commence loading in a few days, and be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—☞ The clipper schooner
SIR ISAAC NEWTON
will be dispatched, should sufficient inducement offer.

Intending shippers and passengers are requested to arrange with the undersigned at once.

For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The clipper schooner AU REVOIR, J. Firth, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—☞ The clipper schooner FOX, D. Rowell, commander, sails in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ELLEN FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND TATHRA, first fair wind. Victoria Wharf.

FOR MORUYA AND BERMAGUI.—The ketch NUMBA sails FRIDAY next. HENRY CLARKE.

MACLEAY RIVER.—STAR OF THE SEA, To-Mor. Even. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The LOLA MONTEZ. Apply on board, at Market Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The clipper schooner EMMA PATERSON. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

SHIP SARAH NEUMANN, from Liverpool.—NOTICE to Consignees.—This vessel will discharge at Campbell's Wharf, and having reported at Custom House, consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES without delay. All goods for which entries are not passed within the time allowed by law will be landed and bonded without further notice. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after the same has been landed. Freight must be paid and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents,
30, Hunter-street.

Captain CONODON, of above vessel, will not be responsible for any DEBTS his crew may contract without his written authority.

FOR SALE, the fine copper-fastened Paddle-wheel steamer KANGAROO, 52 tons register, 40 horse-power.

Length, 94 feet; breadth, 15 feet; depth, 6½ feet. Is admirably adapted for a tug-boat, and is ready for immediate service.
ELDRED and SPENCE,
62, Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, the well-known schooner UNCLE TOM, 125 tons register, carries 170 tons on a light draught, and goes to sea without ballast; is extremely well found in sails, gear, &c., and only wants provisions to go to sea at once; can be inspected alongside Cuthbert's Wharf. Apply to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the A1 clipper iron brig CENTAUR, 300 tons burden, in splendid order, and ready for sea.
Apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO.,
Agents.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, drawing not over 7 feet, 80 to 100 tons capacity, for coals to Gladstone, and timber back from Bustard Bay.
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

SCHOONER Wanted (cheap), about 130 tons, with bow ports. Shipwright, care W. Fisher, Fort-street.

WANTED, to CHARTER a small VESSEL, capable of carrying from 100 to 120 tons; light draught. John Fraser and Co., 97 and 99, York-street, Sydney.

DINGY, 10 or 11 feet long, Wanted. F. L., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, a DINGY, suitable for a small schooner; also, a good Fishing Boat. 151, Kent-street.

FOR SALE, two four-oared GIGS, a 25-feet Ship's BOAT, suitable for a steamer or the Island trade; also an 18-feet SKIFF, new. Apply to HOLDSWORTH, Commission Agent, Pitt-street, opposite Labour Bazaar.

MACQUARIE'S NEW PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE.

The proprietor of the above Slip begs to inform shipowners and the mercantile community generally that the above Slip is now completed, and that he is prepared to take up vessels of the largest class. The rates for Slip dues, materials, and labour will be found to be strictly moderate, and will compare most favourably with the charges made by any establishment of the kind in the Australian colonies.

Dispatch and first-class workmanship guaranteed.
D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

MEETINGS.

ROYAL SYDNEY YACHT SQUADRON.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of members will be held at the Club Rooms THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th August, 1870, at 4 o'clock precisely, to receive the treasurer's account of the funds and disbursements of the Club, and to elect the Officers and the Committee for the ensuing year, to take office on the 1st September following.
By order,
G. H. HOWELL, Honorary Secretary.

PROPOSED WESLEYAN COLLEGE.—A PUBLIC MEETING in behalf of the above will be held THIS EVENING, commencing at 7.30 o'clock, in the WESLEYAN CHURCH, Waverley. Chair to be taken by E. VICKERY, Esq. Deputation speakers, Revs. W. J. K. Piddington, W. Clarke, and T. P. Reeve, Esq. Other speakers, Revs. W. Schofield and G. Woolnough. Subscription papers will be distributed in the congregation, and taken up at the close of the meeting.

BALMAIN MASONIC LODGE, No. 868.—Regular Monthly Meeting, THIS EVENING, half-past 7.

A MONSTER Public MEETING of the citizens of Sydney will be held, on MONDAY EVENING, the 8th instant, in the Masonic Hall, York-street, at half-past 7 o'clock, to advocate protection to native industry, and a uniform tariff based on the principle of specific duties.
J. W. COX.

MASONIC CLUB.—A General MEETING of the Craft (three constitutions) will be held at the Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7.30, to consider the Report of the General Committee and other business. By order, S. MOORE, Hon. Sec.

PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, Balmain, on FRIDAY EVENING, August 5, at half-past 7, to advocate the claims of the "Permissive Bill." Several influential gentlemen will address the meeting.
R. CLUBB, Secretary.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEERS.—The Artillery Recruits dismissed Garrison Gun Drill on the 29th ultimo, will attend for FIELD GUN DRILL, at Hyde Park, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7.30 p.m.
THOS. BAYNES, Captain,
Brigade-Adjutant.

NO. 2 CO. S. V. R.—Members are reminded to attend the present course of Musketry. C. A. Wilson, capt.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.—Wanted, to purchase 4. Address, stating price, Squatter, Post Office.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS.—Two for SALE, price £65 each. Open till 6th August. Land Orders, Box 217, Post Office.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COMMITTEE Mid-day Prayer Meeting, FRIDAY, at 5 p.m., at 304, Pitt-street, next church; very urgent.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Petersham.—Special Devotional SERVICE, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7. Addresses by the Revs. T. Johnson and T. Gainford.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

ORATORIOS.—Vocal score, with accompaniment for organ or pianoforte, cloth; Messiah, Samson, Joshua, Saul, Jephtha, Deborah, Judas Maccabæus, 5s each, post free 5s 9d; Elijah, 8s 6d, post 9s 3d.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street.

BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, best editions, in all kinds of morocco binding.
W. R. PIDDINGTON.

SIXPENCE MONTHLY, 32 pages. Now ready, No. 7 of the AUSTRALIAN FREE RELIGIOUS PRESS. Edited by the Rev. James Pillars, B.A.
JOHN FERGUSON, and all Booksellers.

A LANT SILKWORM; its Management, Food, &c., by Brady; post free, 1s. Maddock, 383, George-st.

THE SUGAR CANE in Australia; edited by Angus Mackay, 7s 6d, by post 8s. W. MADDOCK.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street, open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Catalogues gratis.

CATALOGUES of surplus works withdrawn from Maddock's Library, offered at reduced prices, Gratis.

HEDGED IN, by the author of Gates Ajar, 2s, by post 2s 4d. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE, a pleasant game for winter evenings, for two or more players, in neat boxes, from 3s 6d to 30s.
J. J. MOORE, Importer, 560, George-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, at reduced prices. J. J. MOORE, Importer, 560, George-street.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS, wholesale and retail. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, 560, George-st.

THE Improved Chameleon Top, with extra discs, 5s, unapproachable. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

VOCAL MUSIC, and Pianoforte Music, in abundant variety, from 3d each piece. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

C. CHIZLETT, Teacher of Vocal Music to the Council of Education, Sydney School of Arts, &c., will form a NEW ELEMENTARY CLASS at the School of Arts, THIS EVENING. Terms: 5s. per quarter; members half-price.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Members and others having the New Catalogue, READ the article on the twenty-first page.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

E. M'ELROY, there is an American letter for you at Mr. BAIGH'S, 221, Pitt-street.

ELIZA NICHOLAS.—Please communicate with your BROTHER, G. H. Nicholas, 26, King-street West, Sydney. Last heard of St. Kilda, Melbourne. P. S.—News of importance.

JOHN COLLIER, from Bally O'Shanassy, near Melbourne.—Any one that can give any information respecting him to G. C. LESH, Grocer, Melbourne, will be rewarded.

MR. ROWLAND, Maryborough, is requested to communicate with Elliott, Bros. Letter from mother.

MRS. BORTHISTLE is requested to call at ALBION HOUSE. A letter for her.

MR. HENRY MONK, Butcher and Cattle Dealer.—A Letter for you from Mrs. GERMAIN, Adelaide, at J. KINGSBURY'S, 58, Mary-street, off Albion-street, Surry Hills.

ROBERT MILLARD.—Something to your advantage. ELLIS and MAKINSON, Elizabeth-street.

THOMAS and FREDERICK PAXLY, formerly of Parramatta, will hear of something to their advantage by sending their address to Mr. JOHN WOLFE, General Inquiry Office, 135, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

Mr. ROBERT THOMSON, late Actuary, left the service on the 5th July, and has NO FURTHER CONNECTION with this Association.
By order of the Board,
A. M. RICHARDSON, Managing Director.

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.

E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms—61, Elizabeth-street North.

PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the RESIDENTS of the NORTH SHORE.

In consequence of numerous requests from his Customers J. G. HANKS intends sending his TRAVELLER for Orders on FRIDAYS, commencing FRIDAY, August 5, and delivering the goods on the following TUESDAY. J. G. HANKS hopes to get a fair share of Public Patronage from this favourite locality.
J. G. HANKS,
Wholesale and Family Grocer,
London Tea Warehouse,
520, George-street, and Newtown Road.
July 29, 1870.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, and CATTLE SALESMEN, WOOL STORES—Circular Quay. SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham. OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£10 REWARD.—TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—In the year 1848 I fortunately succeeded in making a discovery in the manufacture of GIN, by which it was deprived of all acrid and inflaming properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

This article was introduced to the public under the title of "WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS."

My manufactory for this article is at Schiedam, in Holland, and no individual save myself has imported, or can import, a solitary bottle of this pure alcoholic preparation.

Notwithstanding I have surrounded my preparation with every safeguard which prudence could suggest, I still receive communications informing me of BASE IMITATIONS under its name, of my bottles being filled with the most impure gin, corked up, sealed, and sold as the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. I have endeavoured still further to guard the public from these impositions, and maintain the reputation of my importation.

Should they still be evaded, I trust the sufferers, whoever they may be, will give me the most EARLY INFORMATION, when in their behalf equally with my own I shall APPEAL to the LAWS OF THE COUNTRY to protect them and myself.

The GENUINE SCHNAPPS is put up in pint and quart bottles HANDSOMELY ENVELOPED, with my name on the bottle, cork, and label.

For SALE by all respectable merchants in the city.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S, Est. Sole Importer and Manufacturer, 18, 20, and 22, Beaver-street, New York.

The undersigned are instructed to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of any parties infringing the sole rights of the proprietor of these Schnapps.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents for Australia, Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF RICHARD WILLS, late of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales, Ostler, deceased.

PURSUANT TO THE TRUST PROPERTY ACT OF 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of RICHARD WILLS, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Ostler, deceased, who died on or about the 13th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and Joint Letters of Administration of whose estate were, on the tenth day of June last, granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to JOHN DAWSON and PHILIP WILLIAMS, both of Sydney aforesaid, are hereby required to send in full particulars of such claims, addressed to the office of the said John Dawson, situate No. 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the 12th day of September next, after which date the said John Dawson and Philip Williams will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Richard Wills, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of July, A.D. 1870.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Administrators, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—It has come to my knowledge that unprincipled persons are offering Jewellery and introducing them as Aluminium Gold. I beg to CAUTION the Public against such goods. The Aluminium Gold Jewellery imported by the undersigned can easily be detected. It is of a superior finish, gold-like appearance, and no other ornaments will bear the test but those sold by me (wholesale only).
B. RITTENBERG, Sole Importer.
August 3.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that, in accordance with Rule VI., Section 10, a DISTRIBUTION by ballot of unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th August, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—A SALE of the right to receive advances upon Shares will take place at the Society's Office, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th August, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, a Dividend of five per cent., and also a bonus of two and a half per cent., for the past half-year, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, on and after MONDAY, the 8th August instant.
R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.
August 3rd.

SATURDAY'S AUCTION SALE.—Goods of all kinds received daily. North and Co., 278, George-street.

CHALLENGE of W. THOMPSON and M. QUIN accepted by A. DILLON and J. DUNDON. Men and money at the Dove Inn, Erskine-street.
A. DILLON, J. DUNDON.

NEW SOUTH WALES OPERATIVE BAKERS' ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the Meeting of the Friendly Society on Saturday, the 6th, the COMMITTEE of the TRADE will not meet till SATURDAY, the 13th.
WILLIAM M'MURRICH, Secretary.

BRIGADE BAND.—No Practice THIS EVENING.
G. D. CALLEN, Director.

DAWES' POINT BATHS.—E. and L. BYRNE have opened the above Baths at the following charges:—Subscription tickets (payable in advance, and NOT transferable), for 12 months, £1; for half-year, 15s; for one month, 5s; a single bath, 3d—including salt water bath, fresh water shower bath, soap and towels.

No person admitted under the influence of liquor. Parties are requested not to bring dogs with them.

Open from sunrise to sunset daily; but on Sundays and other holy-days from sunrise to 9 o'clock a.m.

Omnibuses run to and fro every five minutes.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The following Subscriptions are thankfully acknowledged:—

Hon. Thos. Holt, M.L.C. ..	£5	0	0	Mr. H. A. Thomas	£5	0	0
				Mr. J. Howard ..	2	2	0
Mr. & Mrs. Wilson	0	13	6	Mr. J. Woods ..	1	1	0
Mr. R. Sims ..	1	1	0	Mr. T. Cowlishaw	1	0	0
Rev. W. Scott ..	1	0	0	Mr. W. P. Woolcott	0	10	6
Captain Forster ..	0	5	0	Mr. J. S. Adams.	1	1	0
Mr. H. C. Dangar	3	3	0	Messrs. Flavell, Brothers & Roberts	1	1	0
Mr. J. D. Macansh	10	0	0				

JOHN FAIRFAX, Hon. Treasurer.
J. S. HARRISON, Hon. Secretary.

OVERLAND RAILROAD LINE across the Continent of America.

Those who contemplate a journey to
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, PARIS, AND OTHER PLACES IN EUROPE,
should be particular and get tickets between San Francisco and New York, via Central and Union Pacific Railroads, and Chicago, Burlington, and Missouri River Railroad, the only lines running Pullman's celebrated Palace Drawing-room, Sleeping, and Hotel Dining Cars between Omaha and Chicago. Passengers enjoy the privileges of this train for the same price as charged on other lines for accommodation in the ordinary Passenger and Sleeping Cars.

☞ Before securing tickets, be sure and call at the Office of the Company—
No. 208, MONTGOMERY-STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
SAM. A. LEWIS,
Agent, C., B. and M. R. R. R.

GREAT OVERLAND CENTRAL ROUTE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK CENTRAL, and HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers cross the Niagara River on the magnificent Suspension Bridge, enjoying a full view of Niagara Falls, without extra expense or detention. This route also passes through the large cities and towns of Michigan and New York. Going from Niagara via the New York Central Railroad, you have your choice to go either by rail or steamer down the River Rhine of America, the magnificent Hudson.

☞ This is the only line running the celebrated Pullman Drawing-room and Hotel Cars from Chicago to New York.
H. E. SAWYER,
General Agent Great Central Route.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, as Millers, under the name style or firm of J. and J. HAYES and COMPANY, at Goulburn, has, THIS DAY, been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. SOLOMON EMANUEL, who will pay all debts due by the firm, and to whom all accounts are to be paid.

Dated this twentieth day of July, 1870.
S. EMANUEL.
J. HAYES.
J. S. HAYES.
Witness—JOHN THO. GANNON, solicitor, Goulburn.

MILNER STEPHEN'S Patent Gold and Diamond MACHINE is ON VIEW at the Manufactory, 51, Lower Pitt-street.
DAVID BROWN, Manager.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, &c.—The undersigned continues to receive at the Wool Stores, Circular Quay, hitherto occupied by the late firm of "IRWIN AND TURNER," wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, leather, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
JOHN A. TURNER, Offices, 171, Pitt-street.
Stores, Circular Quay.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Messrs. HARDY, BROTHERS beg to inform heads of families, and the public generally, that, in addition to their extensive Furnishing and Brokerage Business, they are now prepared to conduct OUT-DOOR AUCTION SALES, of Household Furniture, General Merchandise, and every description of property entrusted to them for sale, having engaged the services of Mr. G. F. BAKER (for eight years auctioneer and salesman for A. Moore and Co., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street), who will conduct the Auction Sales and Out-door Business.

Advances made to the extent of two-thirds of the market value on all kinds of property entrusted to them for sale.

Account sales rendered, and all moneys paid immediately after sales are effected.

Inventories and valuations of household furniture, &c., made free of charge previous to auction sales.

Household furniture, pianos, harmoniums, sewing machines, books, plate, and linen, &c., purchased for cash, from parties not wishing the publicity of an auction sale.
HARDY, BROTHERS,
Auctioneers, Brokers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the estate of GEORGE DANIEL COOPER, of Armidale. No. 8562.

WHEREAS, a Special Meeting of Creditors herein was duly convened by advertisement in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 160, of the first July, 1870, and held before his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, at the Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on Friday, the fifteenth day of July, 1870, and adjourned to Wednesday, the third day of August, 1870, and an offer of composition was made by ELLEN COOPER, on behalf of the insolvent, to pay to the creditors in the above-named estate a composition of two shillings and sixpence in the pound by promissory notes, payable at six months' date, from the fifteenth of July, 1870, together with charges and expenses, and the said offer was accepted. Now, therefore, I do, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act in

LAW.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY.
FIRST COURT.
BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The trial of James Mason, chemist's assistant, for manslaughter (by reason of having made up a medical prescription improperly) was this day continued. The prisoner was placed in the dock; and the jury—in charge of Mr. Uhr, the Deputy-Sheriff, all the previous night—having taken their place in Court, the trial was resumed.

Mr. BUCHANAN addressed the Court. The case for the Crown having been now concluded, he desired, as counsel for the prisoner, to submit to the Court that there was no case to go to the jury. There was, he conceived, no conclusive evidence whatever to show that the death of the deceased child had not occurred through the severe disease under which it had been suffering, and from which it had been clearly proved, by medical testimony, that its life was so very seriously undermined that death must have ensued.

His HONOR said that he considered that there was a case to go to the jury.

The following witnesses were then called for the defence:—

William Grey, a duly qualified medical practitioner, being sworn, deposed: I have been a medical practitioner in this colony for the last twenty-two years; I hears Dr. Schuette's evidence in this Court yesterday, as to the cause of the death of the child Freeman, and I now believe that the child's death was directly caused by disease of the lungs; I heard Dr. Charles's evidence, given before Dr. Schuette's, and until I had Dr. Schuette's evidence I was inclined to think that the child's death might have been directly caused by the medicine; when, however, I heard Dr. Schuette's evidence, I formed a diferent opinion: Dr. Schuette stated that there was no inflammation perceptible, which was, as I think, inconsistent with the assumption that the child's death was accelerated by the medicine administered; I believe now that the child must have died from pneumonia, instead of from the effects of the medicine dispensed; in my experience, I have not heard of six grains of quinine being mixed up with two ounces of guiacum for an infant child; I have never used such a quantity as that, but Dr. Charles is a man of very great experience, and if he used it, I have no doubt but that he must have found it of service in cases under his care.

By the Crown Prosecutor: I believe the child's death resulted from pneumonia, and not from the medicine dispensed; the child never swallowed any of that medicine—not as I think; the doctor who made the post-mortem examination of the body of the child said that the ulceration he observed must, he thought, have had some external cause; I believe, from what Dr. Schuette said, that the ulceration spoken of must have been very small; I did not see the body of the child myself; I cannot exactly undertake to say what amount of ulceration would be necessary to cause the death of the infant child in this case; I suppose, from what the doctor said, that the ulceration was very slight indeed.

Re-examined by Mr. Buchanan, the witness stated that he did not remember whether Dr. Schuette said that there were only two small ulcers in the mouth or throat of the child; he might have done so; witness cannot recollect all that he said; witness thinks, however, that Dr. Schuette implied that the ulceration was something very slight, and that an almost entire consolidation of the half of the left lung, and a congestion of part of the right lung had taken place; witness believes that consolidation or congestion was the cause of the death of the child.

Dr. Moon, a duly qualified medical practitioner of many years' standing, being sworn, deposed that he had heard the medical evidence given on the previous day; he had no hesitation in stating his belief that the child must have died from pneumonia; he considered that where the lungs of an infant, of five weeks old, became so diseased as was described it must be quite a hopeless case; witness doubted much whether the administering of the physic spoken of could be deemed to have accelerated the child's death; it might possibly have done so in some slight degree, but witness thinks not; tincture of guiacum is an essential oil; it contains rectified spirits of wine; essential oils, in modified forms, are sometimes administered to children, for abdominal disturbance; essence of aniseed is so used for infants; if the child had taken four teaspoonfuls of this medicine altogether, it might have done the child some injury; the evidence appeared to him to show that it had not; witness considers the amount of quinine prescribed to have been excessive, considering the child's age; witness does not think that he should have prescribed it under the circumstances, the child being so young.

By Mr. Foster: It is possible that 3 grains of quinine may be safely administered to a very young child, as a stimulant, under certain exceptional circumstances; quinine is a pneumatic medicine, and has only an effect upon the nerves by acting through the blood; witness would not use quinine in cases of pneumonia; witness has heard of Dr. Corrig; does not know that he bears a very high reputation as an authority in the profession; does know that he is Physician to the Queen in Ireland; it might be that Corrig recommended large doses of quinine in cases of pneumonia, but witness's experience was not such as to make him recommend such doses; the quantity of quinine prescribed in this instance certainly could not possibly have caused death; believes that the tincture used must have been distressing and painful to the child—sick and ill as it was.

By Mr. Buchanan: I believe the child died of pneumonia, and that if it had not been suffering from pneumonia the physic supplied would not have caused its death.

Mr. Kirschbaum, a chemist of twenty-two years' standing, being sworn, deposed that the prescription handed to him was very indistinctly written; the word in it is more like "tinct" than "mist"; I should not have made it up, considering what the materials were, for an infant child; I should have sent it back to the doctor for explanation; I should have considered the proportion of quinine to constitute a rather large dose; I should not have dispensed it for a child of five weeks old without a reference back to the doctor.

Cross-examined: If I did not clearly understand what the nature of a prescription was I should, in all cases, refer to the Pharmacopœia Britannica; I am aware that there is no "Tinctura guiaci" in that book; "Ammoniated tincture of guiacum" is in that book.

By Mr. Buchanan: I do not think that the dark medicine in the bottle now on the table would hurt you if you were to keep it in your mouth for an hour; it is, no doubt, a spirit.

The Rev. Colin M'Culloch, Presbyterian minister of the church at Balmain, being sworn, deposed that he knew the accused; Mr. Mason was made known to him by Professor Eadie, of Glasgow, who had given him a certificate of character of the highest kind; witness knew that Professor Eadie was extremely cautious as to whom he gave any such certificates of character and competency; the accused, on that introduction, had been received by witness as a member of his Church, about fifteen months ago, on his arrival in this colony; he had been a member of his Church ever since; and witness had the very highest opinion of the intelligence and respectability of the accused.

Mr. BUCHANAN addresse' the jury in a lengthy and able speech, insisting on the weight of the evidence to show that the death of the child was the result of pneumonia. Not only the evidence of Dr. Grey and of Dr. Moon went to show this, but it was also a fact clearly deducible from the evidence of Dr. Schuette—the doctor who made the post-mortem examination. The evidence of Mr. Henry (called for the Crown) and of Mr. Kirschbaum, both well-skilled and unimpeachable witnesses, was also strongly relied upon to prove that this particular prescription was nearly illegible, even to the professional eye—that the material word "Mist." was written as much like "Tinct." as what it was really intended for. The learned counsel recapitulated all the other points disclosed in the evidence which were favourable to the accused, and urged the jury not to find an unfortunate young man, of blameless character, guilty of the grave charge now preferred against him on evidence which did not sustain the accusation.

The CROWN-PROSECUTOR replied, pointing out the bearing of the law in all such cases of imputed manslaughter.

His HONOR summed up. He said that the case which had been laid before the jury on that day and the day preceding, was a very important one; one of a most lamentable character in whatever point of view they regarded it. Incidentally, too, it was a case, as it appeared to him, of very grave importance, on account of what had been brought out in evidence as to the *indistinctness* with which medical men not unfrequently wrote out their prescriptions. The learned Judge proceeded to refer to the evidence of the two chemists, Messrs. Henry and Kirschbaum, regarding the indistinctness with which this particular prescription was written, which the accused had made up wrong, and had made up (as it was assumed for the Crown) with a "gross negligence," leading to the death of the child, and to all the proceedings which had (very properly) resulted therefrom in this extremely painful case. He hoped that one effect of this trial would be that medical men would be more careful for the future in the way in which they wrote out their prescriptions for the chemists. The careless or indistinct writing of such important documents was always but too likely to lead to very deplorable results; as had (beyond all question) been the case in this instance. Medical men seemed generally to think it necessary to write out their prescriptions in such a way that it was very difficult to make out what was meant—even by those that had a large professional experience in such matters. What was the object of such a course of proceeding it was hard, indeed, to say, although it was of course to be presumed that they had some good reasons for doing so. His Honor read from his notes that part of the evidence of Mr. Henry, in which the carelessness of many medical men in writing out their prescriptions for chemists was animadverted upon. His Honor then proceeded to recapitulate all the main points of the evidence taken in the case; pointing the weight of some parts of the evidence against the accused, and the comparative weakness of other portions of the evidence against him. The main question for the jury to consider was whether the prisoner had, or had not, been culpably negligent; whether he had shown such "gross negligence" as rendered him liable to conviction of the offence with which he stood charged. There was no question whatever as to the excellence of the character of the unfortunate young man in the dock; that appeared to be a well-established fact, but it was one that had nothing whatever to do with the issue raised, upon which the jury were called to decide. The father of the child heard Mason, who (it appeared) had only been a few days in Mr. Henry's employ, say to Mr. Henry, that there was no "tincture," and this was important, because it showed that Mason did read the word as "*tinctura*," and not as *mistura*. Having read the prescription as tincture, and knowing that the prescription was for an infant, why did the prisoner not turn to the Pharmacopœia Britannica (P.B.), and see whether there was such a tincture? Or why did he not, if there was any doubt in his mind about the matter, refer the whole prescription to Mr. Henry, then in the shop? It was for them to consider whether his not having taken one of those two courses was or was not a sufficient indication of negligence to render him guilty in the eyes of the law. It seemed, however, that he had acted upon his own responsibility in making up the prescription declared to be indistinctly written. If they thought the prisoner had not taken sufficient precaution in the performance of his all-important duty, they would be bound (however painful it might be) to find him guilty; but if they did not think that a clear case of culpable negligence was made out, they would of course give the accused the benefit of that doubt.

The jury retired to deliberate, and, on their reappearance in Court, after a considerable interval, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The prisoner was discharged, and received the warm congratulations of his numerous friends as he left the Court.

BIGAMY.

Henry Rogerson was placed in the dock, and called upon to stand his trial for that he did, at Sydney, on the 19th of January last, feloniously marry one Edith Hartlett, he having previously (at Melbourne, on the 9th of October, 1859) married one Johanna Carroll—and who was at the time of his second marriage still alive.

Mr. Foster prosecuted for the Crown. Mr. Buchanan (instructed by Mr. Richard Driver) appeared for the defence.

Senior-constable Broomfield deposed that he had arrested the prisoner before the Court on the 23rd of May last, in a house in Prince-street, Sydney; before he apprehended the prisoner he showed him four letters, dated 2nd July, 6th July, 15th August, in 1869; and on the 10th February, 1870; these were addressed to Johanna Rogerson, Melbourne; they began, "Dear wife and children"; the prisoner said he knew these letters and that he wrote them all, and that he wrote them to "Jonanna Rogerson, in Victoria"; I asked the prisoner who Johanna Rogerson was, and the prisoner said she was his wife; I asked if he had seen her lately, and he said yes; I saw her the other day; I believe she is in Sydney now; I said, I suppose your name is Henry Rogerson? He said "Yes;" I then produced the warrant for his apprehension and took him in charge for bigamy.

Mr. BUCHANAN objected to the admissions of the prisoner being taken as evidence, the proper caution not being given; moreover, these admissions had been made to the police officer by the man now accused before his arrest.

Mr. FOSTER spoke in favour of the admissibility of the evidence tendered.

His HONOR ruled that the evidence was admissible, but reserved the point raised.

The examination of the witness Broomfield was continued: After the accused had been once before the Water Police Court on this criminal charge, a document (purporting to be the certificate of the marriage of the prisoner with Johanna Carroll, at Melbourne, on the 9th day of October, 1859) was produced. The prisoner said the document was quite correct, and that that was his signature appended thereto.

Mr. BUCHANAN objected also to this evidence, as inadmissible, and the point was reserved.

Thomas Arnold, a labourer, now residing at Sydney, deposed that he knew the prisoner about twelve years ago at Melbourne; he believed he was then a single man; he was then staying at a Miss Swallow's boarding-house, in Fitzroy-street, Melbourne; the prisoner, on the 9th of October, 1859, did (as witness believed) marry one Johanna Carroll; witness was not present at the marriage, but was at the wedding party afterwards; the prisoner and his supposed wife, or bride (who had been Johanna Carroll), came home with her husband to Miss Swallow's, where the witness was then staying; witness was not actually present at the marriage; the marriage (as witness believed) took place in a Wesleyan church, at Melbourne.

Dr. W. F. X. Bailey (of the Free Church of England in New South Wales, duly authorised by the Government of New South Wales to solemnise marriages in this colony,) deposed that the second marriage of the accused with Edith Hartlett was solemnised by him (according to the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England,) on the 19th of January last. On that day Henry Rogerson did intermarry with one Edith Hartlett.

Cross-examined by the counsel for the defence: The witness produced the certificate of the Registrar-General under which—together with an annual notice in the *Government Gazette*—he was duly authorised by law to solemnise marriages. The witness said that the number of marriages solemnised by him amounted to about 500 every year; he did not charge for celebrating marriages; it was left as a matter of free-will offering; people giving what they thought proper.

Mr. BUCHANAN addressed the jury, insisting on the defective proof of the case for the Crown. The evidence of admission by the prisoner was not fairly receivable; and there was no evidence whatever that the party assumed to have celebrated a marriage between the prisoner and Johanna Carroll, at Melbourne, in 1859, was a person authorised by the law of the colony of Victoria to celebrate marriages. There was no corroborative proof of this which would justify the jury in convicting the prisoner.

Mr. W. J. FOSTER replied, arguing that it was to be taken for granted that the first marriage of the prisoner had taken place at a Wesleyan Church, at Melbourne. This was good legal grounds for the presumption that all was well done, and that it was a good and valid marriage.

His HONOR summed up, recapitulating the evidence for the Crown, and pointing out its bearing on the decision of the case. There could be no doubt as to the marriage of the prisoner with Edith Hartlett.

The jury retired to deliberate, and on their re-appearance in Court at half-past 4, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

The counsel for the prisoner applied for bail to be allowed to the prisoner until the points reserved for the decision of the full Court should be argued and determined.

His HONOR refused to allow such bail.

Remanded for sentence.

The points reserved in this case for the consideration of the full Court are understood to be as follows:—1. "That his Honor was wrong in admitting evidence of admissions made by the prisoner to a policeman after arrest, and without any caution from such policeman. 2. That his Honor was wrong in receiving in evidence a document, purporting to be marriage lines, without any proof whatever that they were so, or as to where they came from. 3. That no proof whatever was given that the marriage ceremony, alleged to have been performed in the colony of Victoria, was so performed in accordance with the laws in force in that colony, or that any ceremony was then and there performed.

SECOND COURT.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

John Lammon and Sarah M'Carthy, alias Logue, were charged with having, at Sydney, on the 20th of June last, robbed one Sophia Parsons of the sum of £22.

Mr. Butler conducted the case for the Crown. Mr. Dalley and Mr. Windeyer appeared for the male prisoner. Sarah M'Carthy, alias Logue, was undefended.

It appeared that the prosecutor and her husband were drinking with the prisoners on the 20th of June last. All four went into two different public-houses together, and there drank together. The two men and the two women went home to Mrs. Parsons' house. William Parsons (the husband) went into the back yard, and Mrs. Parsons began to fold up some clothes. The young woman (M'Carthy), and the young man (Lammon), remained in the room with Mrs. Parsons. Mrs. Parsons swore positively that she was not drunk at this time. According to the statement of Mrs. Parsons the prisoner Lammon then (in the temporary absence of her husband) suddenly laid hold of Mrs. Parsons' breast, and struck her a very severe blow on the face; he thrust his right hand into her bosom, and took the purse containing her money out of it. Witness cried out, "Billy, Billy, I am robbed and murdered;—robbed and murdered." Mrs. Parsons swore that she saw the young man take the purse, with her money in it, out of her breast.

Besides the testimony of the witness Sophia Parsons, the evidence of Annie Seymour, sergeant Lee, constable Quaife, and William Parsons was also taken in this case. Annie Seymour was a young woman who was in the house at the time of the alleged robbery. Sergeant Lee apprehended the male prisoner, and constable Quaife arrested M'Carthy. The evidence of the police officers went to show that the old woman (Sophia Parsons) was not perfectly sober at the time of the arrest of the prisoners.

Verdict, guilty.

Both prisoners were remanded for sentence.

INDECENT ASSAULT ON A CHILD.

Samuel Nelson (an elderly man of a rather respectable appearance) was charged with having, at Sydney, on the 3rd day of June last, indecently assaulted a female child, under twelve years of age.

The case was conclusively proved against the accused. The evidence regarding the offence was of a character which of course rendered it unfit for publication.

The accused was found guilty of the offence with which he stood charged. At the end of the trial, evidence was given (under the 11th Victoria, No. 30, section 5) of a previous conviction for a like offence, rendering a second offence of the kind a felony.

Verdict: Guilty.

Sentence: Five years' hard labour on the roads.

WINDSOR QUARTER SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TUESDAY.—Before Mr. District Judge Josephson. Acting-Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Murray.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Duncan M'Kellar was indicted for having, on the 9th of May last, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant at the time the alleged deed was done was labouring under temporary insanity, caused by drink. Mr. Walker defended the prisoner. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY.

William Alderson, of Windsor, tanner, was indicted for that he did on the occasion of the last General Election, on the 22nd day of December, 1869, for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the electorate of Windsor, commit an act of bribery, by unlawfully, designedly, and corruptly holding out a promise of profit, &c., to one Edward Butler, an elector, to wit, the sum of 10s., in order to induce the said Edward Butler to vote for one Arthur Dight, then a candidate for election, contrary to the provisions of the Electoral Act. Mr. Murray stated the case to the jury, referring to ss. 59 and 62, of the Act under which the indictments had been laid. There were two candidates for election, and it was quite immaterial whether the ten shillings were given or not; the promise was sufficient. No doubt a great deal of feeling was aroused by cases of that kind, but he hoped that the jury would not allow themselves to be influenced by any political prejudices in performing a solemn duty. They should consider the case upon the merits without any consideration of the defendant's position, and expel from their minds all personal or political sympathies. Stephen Wilson Jones produced the writ of election in his custody, which was tendered in evidence by the Crown. Laban White, returning-officer for the electorate of Windsor, deposed that a nomination and election took place at Windsor on the 21st and 22nd of December last, in pursuance of a writ issued for that purpose; he produced the original electoral roll in force at that time; on that roll the name of Edward Butler appeared; he knew Butler; he voted at the election for Mr. Dight. Edward Butler deposed, that he was an elector, and voted at the last general election for Windsor, for Mr. Dight; he saw the defendant on the 22nd of December last, the day of the poll; on the morning of that day defendant came to him and asked him if he was going up to the Court-house; he went away with the defendant, and when they got as far as the pound and the Public school fence they stopped and had a conversation about the election; defendant there said to him, if he would go up and give his vote to Mr. Dight the defendant would come down next night and give him 10s.; in consequence of this promise he voted for Mr. Dight; he called on Mr. Alderson on the 19th of May last (for 10s., when defendant told him that he had given his brother Joseph a sovereign. Mr. Roberts cross-examined the witness at great length. Witness admitted that he had given Mr. Moses and Mr. Forrester permission to put his name on a requisition to Mr. Dight, but said he did so to get rid of them, as he was busy at his work at the time; all he did for Mr. Dight was to vote for him; he did not know who prepared the information; he called upon Mr. Walker and told him how he had been served, but did not recollect what Mr. Walker said to him; he did not go to Mr. Alderson the night after the election for the ten shillings, because defendant promised to bring it to him, and he did not wish to hurry; he was not well off, and ten shillings was an object to him; Mr. Hellyer conducted the case at the Police-office, but he did not know who paid him for his services; Mr. Rowthorn introduced him to Mr. Hellyer; he never told his brother he would not vote for Mr. Walker; the defendant never spoke to him at the Court-house on the day of the election. Mary Ann Butler deposed she was the wife of Edward Butler; she went to the defendant at the request of her husband; she saw the defendant in his yard; she said to him, "Ned (her husband) told her to call for the ten shillings," when defendant replied he owed him nothing; she then said, "Didn't you promise him ten shillings for his vote at the election;" defendant answered, "I did, but I gave his brother a pound to divide between them." That was the case for the Crown. Mr. Roberts addressed the jury for the defence at great length. He contended that the case for the Crown had failed. The provisions of the sections of the Act under which the charge was laid were very stringent, so much so that almost any one who interested themselves in an election might be brought under them for bribery. The prosecution had been made a tool of, and the instrument of oppression against his client; and his evidence was not to be believed. Was it to be supposed that if the defendant had promised such a man as Butler money to secure his vote, that he would have been so foolish as not to have given it to him. Besides, if any offer had been made, the jury must be satisfied that it had been made to influence his vote, and such a fact, he submitted, had not been borne out. The evidence for the prosecution was not worthy the smallest credence. Butler having signed the requisition to Mr. Dight, and having pledged himself to support him, what necessity was there for Mr. Alderson to go out of his way and offer him ten shillings, as an inducement for him to vote for Mr. Dight. Besides it had never been proved what the pound, which it was sworn the defendant had given Joseph Butler was for. It was the duty of the Crown to have called Joseph Butler. Mr. Roberts then drew the attention of the jury to the discrepancy in the evidence of Mrs. Butler, as given at the Police-office, and that given before them, and to the contradictory and unreliable character of the whole testimony for the prosecution. The whole proceedings were monstrous, and the jury, he felt sure, would acquit the defendant. The Crown Prosecutor replied, contending that the case for the Crown had been fully sustained by the evidence. There might be some apparent contradiction in the evidence, owing to the incapacity of the prosecutor to understand many of the questions put to him on cross-examination, but it was not such as to interfere with the sufficiency of the evidence to warrant a conviction. His Honor summed up. The jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict of not guilty. A large number of the jurymen were challenged, and the Court was crowded during the whole of the trial, in which a great deal of public interest was manifested.

2nd August.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Henry Johnson, a special meeting. Insolvent was sworn and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Joseph Clerkin, a special meeting. Insolvent was sworn, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of George D. Cooper, an adjourned special meeting. A written offer of composition was read, and was unanimously accepted.

In the estate of John H. Parnell, a single meeting. Five debts were proved, and insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Edward J. Swyny, a first meeting. Five debts were proved.

In the estate of Daniel Brislen, a single meeting. Insolvent amended part C of his schedule, and the official assignee read his report.

In the estate of Frederick S. Britcher, a first meeting. Eleven debts were proved.

In the estate of Samuel Chatwin, an adjourned second meeting. Three debts were proved.

SURRENDER.

Charles Bowtell, of Taylor-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, builder. Liabilities, £23 1s. 8d. Assets, £3 16s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, August 4, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner.—The Burrawang Copper Mining Company (limited), for shareholders to show cause if they dispute their liability in respect to shares. Compulsory Sequestrations.—Rules nisi returnable: 1. Keele and others v. Sarah Pile; 2. Francis Henry Mill v. John Tait. 3. William Elmhurst Potts, v. Patrick Cullen. Plans of distribution for confirmation: 1. Estate of Charles and Edward Deacon, a first plan, dividend 7s. 1 10-16d. in the £, on concurrent proofs; 2. Estate of John Cantwell, a third plan, dividend 2s. 6d. in the £, on concurrent proofs, in addition to former dividends, making in all 7s. 6d. per £. Motion: Estate of Jonathan Boone, to move release of estate from sequestration. Motions: Charles Frederick Norton, Benjamin Wallord, James Calder Middleton, Thomas Mayhew, Thomas Wynne Knight, Charles M'Donald, James Mulhall, John Thomas Hill, Thomas Dent Stewart, Henry Favre, otherwise of directions of creditors. Motion by creditors, in estate of Michael Connor, that insolvent be committed for disobeying an order of the Court to pay by instalments.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, August 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Henry Kilpatrick, adjourned from the 7th of July last; Joseph Cierkin, adjourned from the 14th of July last; James Augustus Parker, Angus John Macinnis, Peter Keppie, John Russell Jones, George James Johnstone, Henry O'Neill, George Swiney, James Coulter, adjourned from the 5th of July; John Robertson, separate estate; John Robertson, as member of the firm of "J. G. Macdonald and Co.;" John Robertson, as a member of the firm of "James Keele and Co.;" Maurice Ickerson, adjourned from the 2nd instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Henry Miller, third meeting. Thomas Haslam, first or only meeting. William Benson, first or only meeting. James Storm, first or only meeting. George Walburn, first or only meeting. James Lawson, adjourned first or only meeting, from the 20th of July.

Friday, August 5, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioners: Joseph Cuberry, first or only meeting, at Gunnedah. Francis Lewis, first or only meeting, at Braidwood. John Richardson, first or only meeting, at Mudgee.

Monday, August 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Bridget Downes, adjourned examination from the 1st instant.

Monday, August 8, at 3 p.m.—At the Office of Robert Hamilton Sempill, Official Assignee: William Russell Hill, special meeting, to finally accept or reject an offer of composition.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Day, Chapman, Renwick, Hughes, Hunt, and Keele.

Three persons were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 20s., for drunkenness.

William Frazer, 13, charged with having stolen three newspapers, valued at 2d., the property of F. Bennett, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be confined in the lock-up until the rising of the Court.

Charles Kelly (having neglected to obey a summons) was brought before the Court by warrant, charged with having deserted a female illegitimate child of which he is the father; and, the evidence of the mother being corroborated, the Bench adjudged him to be the father, and ordered him to pay the sum of 7s. 6d. weekly for the support of the said child.

John M'Gucken alias Blenman and John Lovesdale were summarily convicted of having stolen two sheets and a pair of drawers, valued at 15s., the property of Andrew Knox, of Campbell-street, publican, and were sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Two prisoners were remanded.

On the summons paper were seven cases, four of which were not prosecuted, and one was dismissed. Margaret Scarlett was fined 10s. for using words calculated to cause a breach of the peace. Arthur Case pleaded guilty to an information by the lessee of the George-street Markets for hawking produce without having first paid market dues, and was fined 10s.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Water Police Magistrate and Messrs. Josephson, Evans, Richardson, and Levey.

John Coghlan, 21 and Paul Whelan, 22, were each ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., for being drunk and disorderly in Albion-street, and for conducting themselves in a violent manner in the Darlinghurst lockup, they were further sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. each, in default, to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Henry Thompson, on summons for making use of obscene language on the South Head Road, was fined 10s. and 5s. 6d. costs, in default three days' incarceration; and Hannah Rogers was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of Court, for indecent behaviour in Cambridge-street.

George Middleton, master of the barque Clara Sayers, and Crompton Fleck, master of the Leonidas, were fined—the former 40s. and the latter 20s. with 5s. 6d. costs of Court in each case, for neglecting to exhibit a light on board their respective vessels whilst they were lying in the fairway.

Amah, a Lascar seaman belonging to the R.M.S. Malta, was brought before the Court, charged with violently assaulting John M'Kinnon, also of the Malta. From the evidence given it appeared that the complainant was, on Saturday last, steering a boat in which a Lascar named Ghreo was standing up to pull. Complainant told him to sit down, and a few words followed resulting in blows being struck by both parties. Ghreo's eye was very much cut and discoloured, and on returning to the ship the indignation of the other Lascars was aroused at the treatment their countryman had received, and they, to the number of thirty or forty, surrounded complainant, the prisoner striking him over the head with a broom, causing a wound from which the blood flowed profusely. The Bench ordered prisoner to pay a fine of 1s., and 6s. 6d. costs of Court; in default, one day's incarceration. Mr. J. Greer conducted the defence, and Mr. J. G. Green acted as interpreter.

David Cameron, a vagrant, was brought before the Court for protection, and being in a very weak state, their Worships sent him to the Sydney Infirmary for medical treatment.

Margaret Drennan, James Godfrey, John Loders, Peter Whitelaw, George Oldham, and John Brady were fined in small sums for allowing animals to stray.

Jeremiah Armstrong, Benjamin Manning, John Price, and James Pashley, for riotous conduct, were each ordered to pay a fine of 20s., and 2s. 6d. costs of Court.

Henry Ruddom, William Blackburn, and Philip Luscombe were severally fined for being at such distances from their vehicles as not to be able to have proper control over the horses attached to the same.

Four drunkards were punished, and three summons cases were postponed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Cork v. Guthrie.

DISTRICT COURT.

Issue from Supreme Court, 969: Brown and others v. Porter; Causes: Wheeler v. Shadget. Warburton and others v. Dunningham, Dalton v. Robinson, Davis v. Connors, Cookson and another v. Gildrey, Milsom v. Stephensen, O'Neil v. White, Hewett v. Crane and another, Lamont v. Crawford, Evans v. Maton, Wearne v. Butcher.

THE AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

AT the half-yearly meeting held yesterday, the following report was read and unanimously adopted:—

The directors have the pleasure of reporting to the proprietors that the affairs of the Company are still progressing favourably.

The balance of unappropriated profits brought forward		£1,898 11 8
And the net profits for the past half-year ...		10,363 12 8
Give an amount unappropriated at 30th June, 1870, of		£12,256 14 1
Out of which the directors recommend for the past half-year a dividend of five per cent., and a bonus of two and a half per cent., which will absorb	£9407 7 0	
The directors also recommend that there be transferred to the credit of the reserve fund	2000 0 0	
		11,407 7 0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of ...		£849 7 1

With the addition now proposed, the reserve will be £22,547 16s. 1d., from which considerable portions will have to be written off for deterioration and demolition of old plant.

The dividend will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales on and after Monday next, the 8th instant.

The new plant is working satisfactorily.

PROFIT AND LOSS for the half-year ended 30th June, 1870.

Dr.		
To management, manufacture, and distribution of gas		£5,673 15 2
To miscellaneous charges, interest, bad debts, &c.		1,531 1 6
The half-year's profit		10,363 12 8
		£18,568 9 6
To dividend and bonus payable 11th February, 1870		8,993 14 0
The rest at 30th June, 1870		12,256 14 1
		£21,250 8 1
Cr.		
By sales of gas, &c.		£18,368 9 6
		£18,368 9 6
By amount of the rest at 31st December, 1869		£10,886 15 5
Profit of the half-year brought down ...		10,363 12 8
		£21,250 8 1

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 30TH JUNE, 1870.

CR.—LIABILITIES.		
To Sundry creditors—temporary loans ...		£34,199 16 5
Instalments on new shares in advance ...		7,848 0 0
Suspense accounts		736 14 4
The proprietors:—		
Capital paid up	£127,452 0 0	
Reserve fund	20,547 16 9	
Reserve for replacement of meters	6,117 15 7	
Dividends unclaimed ...	2,467 12 10	
The rest, or unappropriated profits	12,256 14 1	
		168,841 17 3
		£211,626 8 0
DR.—ASSETS.		
By Fixed investment:—		
Land and buildings, fixed machinery, main and service pipes laid, implements and furniture		£174,079 13 1
Floating investments:—		
Coals and residual products, apparatus in store, meters, lamps, and pillars ...		22,648 6 9
Sundry debtors		11,742 12 6
Suspense accounts		3,147 0 1
Cash		8 15 7
		£211,626 8 0

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE usual monthly meeting of this society was held last night at the School of Arts. Mr. Woodf occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members.

Messrs. W. Brown and G. W. Lord were announced as new members.

The exhibition of plants and flowers was excellent, a number of red and white camellias, sent by Mr. M'Gill, coming in for a large share of attention. He also exhibited various kinds of mandarin oranges. Several very rare and beautiful flowers from well-known gardens were much admired. The following is the list of exhibits:—

Mr. J. Sarby, of Botany, exhibited Lisbon lemons, camellias—Jubilee, Lady's Blush, Waratah, Henry Favre, Duchess d'Orleans, Brenda, Picturn, Bella Rosea, Myrtifolia, Isabella, Leda, Calliope, Natina, Timbucton, and Leviathan.

Mr. M'Gill, Surry Hills, nurseryman, exhibited a very fine collection of camellias,—Queen Victoria, Cup of Beauty, Augusta, Superba, Countess of Orkney, Maria Theresa, Princess Baciochii, Lavinia, Maggie, Countess of Derby,—and a choice collection of oranges—Bahia, or navel, Blood (Malta), St. Jago (Tenerife), Tulia, Flower of Sydney, Sultina (Maltese oval), Parramatta, Sibilia, St. Michaels, Seville, M'Gill's seedling, Dwarf Mandarin, Emperor of China, Emperor True, Thorny Mandarin, Hill's Mandarin, Beulah Mandarin, M'Gill's seedling (Cumquat), Canton Mandarin, and Lisbon lemon, sweet lemon, Knight's citron, Bergamott citron, West Indian lime, Bourbon lime, Persian lemons and sweet limes. Mr. M'Gill also exhibited a collection of flowering shrubs.

Mr. R. Henderson, Newtown, exhibited Erica Bowsena, Eriostemon Nerifolius, Rapheolepsis, Indica Browallia Jamesonii, Polygala cordata, Daphne Indica, Rubra, Vitasanus Jasidum, Grevillia longifolia, Hardenbergia ovata, Abutilon wisiguis, camellia shuneyii, Driade, white waratah, coccinia, Vesta, Lombardii, Speciosa Tacsonia Martii, Bignonia, Venusta, Hibiscus, Rosa Sinensis splendens, Heterocentrum roseum.

Mr. Lamb Johnston, gardener to Mr. A. H. C. Macafee, exhibited a fine new coleus. The plant was introduced by Mr. W. Wright from the Island of Santo Christo, where it is a tabooed plant, and worn by the chief on festive and other great occasions. It possesses a foliage of a dark violet, purple ground, with yellow centre, and veined with red. It is proposed to call it Coleus Wrightii, in honour of the introducer. Mr. Johnston also exhibited achyranthus aurea reticulata and Iresine Herbstii in flower.

Mr. P. Ford, gardener to Mr. Charles Richardson, exhibited two fine grown flowering plants of Primula Sinensis, red and white. The plants were loaded with blossoms.

Mr. W. Gelding, amateur, exhibited a neat pot-grown plant, Gesneria refulgens, Tydea venosum, Primula Sinensis rosea, Iresine Herbstii, and Fusticia flavicoma.

Mr. E. W. Booty, amateur, exhibited calceolaria annua and Narcissus Grand Monarque.

Messrs. J. and W. Gelding exhibited a fine collection of gladioli, four varieties of Schizanthus retusus, Chilianthus spec, double Dutch jonquils, Arcolinium rosum, azalia Vestata punctata, and a collection of double petunias.

Mr. Henderson, Camellia Grove Nursery, exhibited cut flowers of Erica Bowesna.

Mr. Mortimore, gardener to Mr. T. S. Mort, exhibited a fine collection of the leading kinds of camellias.

After the merits of the exhibits had been explained by the producers, Mr. W. Hemming read a lengthy paper "On Insects Injurious to Vegetation, &c.

The CHAIRMAN, in a few brief remarks, expressed his appreciation of the valuable information furnished by Mr. Hemming, and recommended it for careful consideration by the members of the Society. He invited a discussion upon the subject.

Mr. MORTIMORE thought the meeting ought to feel very grateful to Mr. Hemming for his valuable paper, which evinced a great deal of research and personal experience. He moved,—"That the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Hemming."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. HEMMING expressed his thanks, and said that in his next paper he would endeavour to divide the subject treated of into four classes.

A vote of thanks to exhibitors and the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

BARQUE Maud Helen, and Brig Caroline.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. beg to direct attention to merchants, shipowners, and others interested in marine pursuits, to the sale of the above first-class vessels at the Rooms, this morning, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE monthly meeting of the Royal Society was held last evening, in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange. The Rev. W. B. Clarke presided.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting of the society were read and confirmed, as were also the minutes of the two adjourned meetings.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the society:—Mr. Rowland Hill, Dr. Arthur Renwick, Mr. Walter W. Spencer, Mr

sewage yet discovered is by utilising it on the land; and it seems to me that this is the legitimate use of the hungry sands and shales of the Botany and George's River catchments, as we have no other lands in the vicinity of Sydney at all favourably situated for this purpose, and that the water supply should be brought from the clear though remote mountain springs, where the country is not capable of being used for any other purpose, as pure water is so much easier of transport than sewage. I should add that, as pointed out by Mr. Bell, large claims for compensation would arise for severance from navigation and injury to drainage. The former could be met by the construction of a lock, which would, however, waste water, and the navigation to some extent defile the water in reservoir. The claims for injury to drainage could only be met by compensation. Dr. Garran then proceeds to contrast the dams, in one case there is a dam 80 feet high resting on, and constructed of the best possible material (pure clay), and in which everything can be seen, not exposed to floods or any other injury during progress, and when, with ordinary care every defect can be at once discovered and remedied. In the case of the George's River, a dam of only 9 feet less in height will have to be built chiefly of material usually used for filters, and the greater portion of it under water, and exposed to the alternating wash of tides and occasional floods; where no defect can be discovered until the whole work is completed, the difficulties of the construction of which would increase so rapidly as the dam extended as to make its closing a very difficult operation, and quite impossible of attainment by any means yet proposed by the projectors of this dam. That the dam can be constructed cannot be denied, but the cost of constructing an *impermeable* dam on this site to bear a pressure alternately from the inside, and the outside, would most certainly in my opinion not be less than estimated by Mr. Moriarty in the cheapest way. The dams in India and in America, so frequently referred to, are not impermeable, but merely to raise the level of the water to throw it over the adjoining lands, or to gain power for pumping or other purposes, and are similar to most mill dams in England. The dam at Hardwar on the Ganges to throw water into the Ganges canal, is a case in point. It is built every year of stone boulders and shingle, and though a large quantity of water flows through it, it answers the purpose of sending all that is required down the canal in the dry seasons, and is carried away every flood. The question of pumping is dealt very lightly with. In his evidence before the Commission, Mr. Bell calculates this at £4700 per annum for pumping to the present height, which, duplicated as proposed by Dr. Garran, will be £9400 additional, or a total of £14,100 per annum at, say fifteen years' purchase £211,000, independent of the additional cost of pumping to the higher levels, or of engines which may be put down at considerably more than the £29,000, making up cost of conduit, as stated by Dr. Garran, granting him the assumption that his ten miles of conduit or pipe could be made for the same as ten miles of the Nepean conduit. Further—this amount of £211,000 purchase of cost of pumping, with Mr. Moriarty's estimate of £415,000 for the works in the cheap and doubtful way, makes a total of £666,000, which is the amount to be contrasted with the estimate of the Commission for the supply. It is not necessary to follow Dr. Garran's reasoning about the dam, except in one instance, when he assumes that the flood water will not rise very much on it, because the large area of the estuary acts as a moderator. He loses sight of the fact that the present whole sectional area is discharging with a certain, perhaps not very high velocity from the Nepean at Tom Ugly's Point, and that, if he dams up this, he must provide a waste weir of length sufficient to discharge this water at the height to which he would limit maximum floods in his reservoir, and that the velocity over the weir will be due to the height which the water rises on it, and not to the fall below it, which does not matter whether it be one-foot or a hundred. This difficulty might be met by sluices or self-acting dams, as on the French rivers; but this would be both an expensive and uncertain expedient when exposed to the ocean waves from down stream side of dam, so that the weir must be built very much higher than anticipated by Dr. Garran. As to the stability of the dam, there is no analogy whatever with the Plymouth breakwater and other works of that class mentioned. What would have to be apprehended in such a structure is that the action of the waves, assisted by the hydrostatic pressure, would gradually wash out the puddle if it could even be put in, and render the dam pervious to the salt water. No one can deny that a stone embankment may be constructed to resist anything, but the waterproofing is a very different thing. A portion of the extract from Mr. Allan Wilson's papers is very much *ad rem* in reference to this dam where the mistake of the native engineers in not providing sufficient by-wash is pointed out. I apprehend that few of the projectors of this dam have considered this point fully. As to Dr. Garran's project for double damming the George's River, I shall only say that I think he cannot have considered first the cost of the two dams, weirs, and appurtenances; and, secondly, that he has not considered the amount of fall required to drive the flood waters through both his waste weirs, which would have the effect of ponding up the water in the reservoir to a still more inconvenient height in floods. Dr. Garran's proposal to dredge the shallow parts of the river is rather inconsistent with the water never falling below tide level; and it would be premature at present to discuss the advantages of Port Hacking as a reservoir. The details of the mode of getting this water to Sydney are important as an element of the cost. I have not yet seen any reasonable estimate from the advocates of this scheme, and would hope, before this discussion closes, that the complete approximate estimate will be brought forward for the dams, waste weirs, conduits, engines, cost of pumping, pipes, and compensation. I would now wish to touch on some observations made by Mr. Bell. First, as to the superiority of the Botany catchment over all the other watersheds. While admitting the great purity of the water and the wonderfully retentive nature of the sand-hills, I fail to see any difference between it and the swamp and sand-hills at the head of the Cataract and Nepean; and I could only account for the superior discharge observed by my fellow-Commissioners by the assumption that the water was retained by the Cataract swamps, while flowing off through the artificial ducts from Botany. With reference to the probability of springs existing along the northern range of the Lachlan swamps, I have no doubt that if wells were sunk a good supply would be obtained in seasons like the present; but in dry years, to which all this reasoning refers, I am warranted in stating that there is very little likelihood of anything of the sort. Liverpool is the only large town which has to any extent been supplied by wells. The water was there obtained in the first instance from a surface spring; ultimately as this was drawn on it became necessary to sink until all the wells were down to the level between high and low water, and the yield in dry weather was perceptibly salt, as reported by Robert Stephenson. The supply before the new works were established, though for 400,000 inhabitants, was intermittent, did not exceed what is now pumped weekly to Sydney. The geological position of the wells was such that the bottom of the bore penetrated the lower stratum near a semiclinal axis of fracture, the strata of which were so broken as to act as a drain for the passage of the water from very remote parts and from the extreme edge of the formation, which being covered with an impermeable clay on the lower slopes, permitted the water to escape only through the bore. Here, on the contrary, the wells would only receive the water falling between them and the outcrop round Port Jackson, and they could not be more than 230 feet deep without incurring the evil of infiltration of salt water. No experiment with one well would be a fair criterion of what could be derived from a number, as it would be impossible to fix the distance at which they would yield independent supplies, and be free from mutual influence. Our President will no doubt offer some interesting remarks on this point. Mr. Bell questions the accuracy of the estimate for the Upper Nepean scheme, and puts it at three millions. I have gone closely into the prices with Mr. Moriarty. He has chiefly been guided by Mr. Jones on the water supply works in Victoria, and I can only say that I was of opinion that many of the works could be done cheaper than estimate. My opinion must of course be taken for what it is worth; but as I have been for twelve years engaged on precisely similar works, I certainly ought to know something of their cost; and I would add that in few instances have the works done by me in the colony exceeded the estimates, and then only from additions not contemplated when estimates were made. It is utterly impossible for any one to estimate for these works without having been over the ground in detail to determine the particular section to be adopted for each length. Mr. Bell has asserted that additional works will be required for filtering and preventing the entrance of drift. They could only be required at the Cataract dam, if at all, as at such times there will be more water in the Cataract alone than the tunnel could take, so that the Nepean will be shut off altogether; and on the plan it will be seen that by opening the sluice when the maximum velocity of the river will be through the lead to the tunnel, which will most certainly prevent the lodgment of any drift in front of it. The Cataract is so rapid a torrent that any high conserving dams would, in a few years, be filled with large stones and drift, which will be rolled over the low dam or pass through sluice. No adequate sluice arrangement could be made in a high dam across the river. Mr. Bell also states that before any water can be brought into Sydney the whole of the works must be completed. Mr. Moriarty, in his report, points out that water can be brought in to the full extent of the discharge of the Cataract River before the completion of the Nepean tunnel or the Prospect dam, and I have vaguely abstracted the cost of supplying six million gallons per diem in this way at about four hundred thousand pounds, and they could be done in less than three years, the greater part of the works being available for and adaptable to the full supply. The Corporation propose to obtain powers to spend a large additional sum on Botany. Some work there is absolutely necessary pending the construction of permanent supply, but it is to be hoped that no very large expenditure is incurred without a very full ventilation and inquiry into the merits of the measures recommended for such and those recommended by the Commission. I would, before concluding, refer to Mr. Bell's objections to the estimate of piping for the Grose. £12 per ton was not fixed without grave consideration in a work involving a cost of more than a million. It would not be wise for the Government to pay the present very high rates for such large pipes, which are, to a great extent, caused by the extra freight and risk of breakage. In making this estimate, therefore, I contemplated the casting of the pipes in the colony by the Government or Corporation, who would introduce all the latest improvements, collapsing cores, &c., and as pipes of considerable diameter have been supplied from England to the Geelong Water Works at £9, and later to Clunes Water Works at £7 10s. per ton, I did not consider £12 too small for the pipes laid, for the greater portion of the distance they would be conveyed by the railway, close to where they had to be laid, and even for the valley the railway could deport them close to the top of cliffs, the lowering from which would not be a very expensive operation. If Mr. Bell's objection is valid, which I cannot admit, it is an *a fortiori* argument in favour of the Nepean scheme, which has less piping comparatively than any of the other measures proposed. The main question of this discussion is the relative merits of the George's River and the Nepean projects, which may be briefly summed up by stating that the former proposes to give a supply of twelve million gallons for £666,000, taking Mr. Moriarty's lowest estimate, with the capitalised cost of pumping, and exclusive of any compensation. The latter project will give the same quantity for £800,000, including compensation. The difference of cost I estimate at £134,000 in favour of the George's River; taking the view most favourable to that scheme. It now only remains to show what advantages I consider the Nepean to have over the George's River to justify the recommendation of this additional expenditure. First, and before and above all, is the certainty that the water supplied by it will be pure and unsullied by either shale, sewage, or salt. 2nd. The supply will not be limited to 12 millions, but by the very slight addition of duplicate piping from Petersham a minimum supply of 17 millions could be obtained, while at George's River an annual additional cost will have to be incurred for each addition to the supply, besides extra cost of engines and piping quite equalling the cost of the piping in the Nepean project, which will have no extra working expenses. 3rd. With the Nepean, a large quantity of water will be available for irrigation both of agricultural land and of gardens in all the railway suburbs, which the supply from George's River will not reach at all, and the growth of which will have to be restricted in order to save that water supply from pollution by mere sewage. It has been stated that there is no land suitable for irrigation in the county of Cumberland. I must dissent from this opinion. I have myself seen something of irrigation in the South of France, and I am tolerably well acquainted with what has been done in that way in India and Spain, and would point out that the alluvial valleys of the Bimbury Curran, Cobramatta, and I respect creeks are very well suited for such purposes, and would take all the water that could be spared in dry seasons, about 34 cubic feet per second, which would irrigate 7000 acres, and when all utilised, at the very lowest rate, would contribute a revenue of £20,000 a-year towards defraying interest and working expenses; and should all the water not be utilised on this side of the range, it could be conveyed into the valley of South Creek at a very moderate cost, where there is an immense expanse of land, which could be irrigated. I have not gone into the question of revenue or cost per room of these works, not having statistics at my disposal; but I think the calculation of report, that a charge of one shilling in the £ will pay for them, very much over the mark, taking the irrigation into account. In conclusion, I trust that my suggestion to obtain from a high professional source a disinterested determination of this matter may be adopted, and that its settlement will not be postponed until the privations of a water famine compel the hasty adoption of some crude and ill-considered scheme, which may only be adapted to the emergency of the hour, and not to the future wants of this rapidly extending city, in a climate where an abundant supply of water is not only a necessity of domestic life, but an indispensable adjunct to all sanitary improvements.

Mr. E. Bell (City Engineer) would like to say a few words on the George's River scheme, before he adverted to remarks made in reference to some of his former observations. Mr. Moriarty seemed to imply that the Corporation had been doing nothing in the matter of improvement in the Water Supply; but Mr. Holt he thought would confirm the statement that as far back as 1864 and 1865, the Corporation took a deep interest in the George's River and Cook's River schemes. They came, however, to the conclusion that it was very doubtful indeed whether George's River would answer in many respects. One question upon which they were not satisfied was whether the water could ever be obtained pure and sweet; and another, whether it was of any use applying to the Legislature, in a free country, for a bill to close an estuary which watered the largest part of the county of Cumberland. Looking at the matter in every light, knowing that many would be glad to see that estuary closed, yet, being aware that a large sum of money would be required to compensate for damages sustained by stopping the navigation and by flooding lands that had never been flooded before, they declined to entertain the project. The dam must have been constructed so as to allow an escape so large that extra lands would not be flooded. Even in a despotic country you would scarcely be granted the privilege of putting a dam across such an estuary without a lock for the passage of vessels. You must leave it open for navigation and this would lead to the escape of the water. This river was known to be dry at its source in seasons of drought, and if the navigation was not prevented there would be a loss of water required for the supply of the city. It was a proposal that could not come from a city like Sydney—to trespass, as it were on the rights of three-fourths of the residents in the county of Cumberland, by constructing a dam across what was the Queen's highway to the lands on its banks. The bill, he conceived, must have been sent home for assent. That question was deeply gone into. With regard to Cook's River, he did not entertain for a moment the practicability of using it as a source of additional supply. Several creeks drained into it, and on their banks the trade of woolwashing was carried on, and the water was absolutely filthy when it reached the river. It might be as easily dammed as George's River, but when you had made the dam the question was, whether the water would be sweet and wholesome. He did not think it would be fit for consumption. However there was so much doubt attached to it that it was thought it would be rash of the Corporation to entertain the project if sweet water could be obtained in another direction. With regard to the Nepean scheme, it was said that the tunnel would pass through Sydney sandstone. Now about a month since the Corporation was about to sell some of the Commons land, and it became necessary to shift a large main off the land into the road. They called for tenders, and the lowest received was £11 17s. 6d. per ton for 20-inch pipes. No doubt pipes had been received here from Melbourne at £8 2s. 6d. per ton, but they were brought out only as dead weight, and there was no market for them in Victoria. So it was easy to understand that pipes had in Geelong been sold at the low rates mentioned by Mr. Bennett. If a contract were sought for the supply for several miles in two years no one would contract to provide them under £14 a ton. The Corporation contracted with merchants to deliver pipes at 1s. or 2s. under £12 a ton, but there was great difficulty in getting them shipped, because each vessel could bring only a certain quantity of dead weight. Eight miles of pipes could not be cast in Sydney in the two years. He, therefore, considered the estimate of Mr. Bennett too low. With regard to the estimate for the tunnels Mr. Bennett spoke of, no doubt there was considerable difficulty in getting at an estimate. He (Mr. Bell) in his official capacity had a good deal to do in Sydney with going through sandstone. They were told that the Nepean and Cataract tunnels would pass through Sydney sandstone, and unless by boring it was impossible to say whether it was soft or hard. In some parts of Sydney they had on occasions had to send for tools from the blue metal quarry to cut the sandstone at all, and then it could not be cut for less than £1 foot. We were told that the distance was four and a half miles, with shafts twenty-five feet deep, and that there was nothing to cut through but the softest possible beds, indeed by the way it was spoken of one would think they were feather beds. (Laughter.) The Commissioners said it would be easily excavated, and seemed to think it might be cut like cheese. Nothing was allowed for timbering and lining, or for protection in cases of sands or loose rock, or water, although there were in the detailed plans precautions for stopping out the water. Mr. Moriarty seemed to think that there would not be the slightest engineering difficulties, and no allowance was made in the estimate for them. The data he (Mr. Bell) had for his opinion were collected during more than forty years' experience, and he knew much of the Sydney sandstone. He had no reason for believing that the sandstone at the Nepean differed from that in Sydney. Most of the gentlemen who had spoken said Mr. Moriarty's scheme would cost £3,000,000; but he (Mr. Bell) only maintained that what Mr. Moriarty contemplated in that scheme, and added to what he did not contemplate, though necessary, would cost £3,000,000. He (Mr. Bell) had gone into the matter carefully, and he was prepared to uphold that estimate. But he took, what he thought, was a higher ground; he said the scheme was an abortion. The lock-gates and sluices would be choked with mud and debris, and the ten feet weir proposed to be put across the river would be the means of choking the valves and strainers. When the sluices were open, the dirt and debris would go through them into the tunnel, which would be stopped up. Professor Smith stated that if he (Mr. Bell) considered the fall into the tunnels, he would not be of the opinion just expressed, the fall being so great that the debris would be carried away. But the fall of the tunnels was but 2 feet in a mile. [Professor Smith: I said the fall of the river.] No doubt. The stuff would get into the tunnel, and 2 feet in a mile was scarcely a perceptible fall, and certainly not sufficient to admit its being carried away. In street gutters that had a fall of 1 foot in 100, the water would hardly run. So far, he (Mr. Bell) thought his statement with regard to the debris and dirt would be admitted by Mr. Moriarty to be correct. [Mr. Moriarty: I do nothing of the kind.] Mr. Moriarty stated that the Nepean was liable to floods, and that the velocity of the stream brought down great quantities of sediment and drift. He (Mr. Bell) never objected to the reservoir settling it, but contended that the dirt and debris would never reach it. Mr. Moriarty said there was no mud or sediment to prevent the free discharge of the water into the tunnels, but these statements were opposed to the first which supported his (Mr. Bell's) position. Mr. Bennett, in his report on the waterworks at Botany, came to the conclusion that with certain new works to contain an extra five or six million gallons, we should have 3,882,000 gallons per day at the disposal of the city in a dry period. Now last year's rainfall was below the average considerably, being about forty-nine inches, and without the assistance of these extra works, there were pumped into the city last year 3,848,000 gallons a day, while the Lachlan Swamp supplied in addition 1,200,000 gallons a day, and still 19,000,000 gallons ran away to the sea. Again, during the present year up to May as much as 18,000,000 gallons had run into the sea, besides the 39,000,000 gallons pumped into Sydney and that which came by gravitation. These facts showed that there was too liberal an allowance made on one side, and not a liberal allowance on the other. It stood very much to the disparagement of the Botany water-works and in favour of the Nepean scheme. He was still of opinion that the Grose River would be the place whence we should get our supplies, although it was possible some better place and means might yet be discovered. Mr. Bennett, according to his own estimate, made the cost £1,040,000 for bringing the water to Sydney by one pipe, at the rate of 12,000,000 gallons per day. To bring the water from the Grose would take about half the money; the water would be brought from a higher level, and therefore no pumping expenses would be required. Mr. Lucas made some remarks as to the cost of pumping from Botany. But the cost of pumping did not increase in the ratio of an increase in power. The engines at Botany bore very favourable comparison with engines that had been in use at Liverpool, in England. There 15s. 9d. was about the cost of pumping an million gallons up 100 feet. The wages here were so much higher that this must be doubled, and we could not expect to do it under 25s. The engines at Botany were pumping one million gallons up 100 feet for £1 19s. 4d. This was creditable compared with the cost of working Liverpool engines, where wages for the men were only about one-half that had to be paid here. We could not possibly compete with the English engines, but with all the difficulties we had to contend with, we were still under £2, while some of them in England require £2 19s. 8d. to do the same work.

Mr. E. O. Moriarty said that when the commissioners placed their report before the public they invited a liberal, candid, and enlightened criticism upon it. But he thought that the great majority of criticisms that had been passed upon it were neither candid nor enlightened. He made that statement advisedly. One objection taken to the plan of the commissioners was, that the space above the reservoirs or dams, and at the inlets of the tunnels, would be silted up. The arrangement proposed to obviate that was simply a gently inclined plane on the upper side, so that any silt or deposit brought down by the river would be washed over the dam. Mr. Bell, in the remarks he made on the first evening of the discussion, stated that this part of the scheme would be inoperative, and that they would inevitably silt up, and then went on to illustrate the probable effects by a reference to the Parramatta dam, which he said had silted up. In his remarks on the second evening, Mr. Bell said "he had never seen the Yan Yean reservoir; but he should imagine, from what he had heard, that it was a subsiding reservoir such as he had suggested. The commission did not propose to have a reservoir at all, but merely a little dam ten feet in height, and a foot or two below the aqueduct. The water would have no chance of getting rid of the impurities. He would undertake to say that there were accumulations of mud going on in the Yan Yean reservoir, unless there were provisions for getting rid of it. Now, he might instance the Parramatta dam. That was constructed by Mr. Moriarty exactly in the same way as the dam proposed by the Commission, only that it was a much higher one. It was constructed without any contrivance for letting the mud out, and the consequence was that it got filled with mud up to about 9 feet of the surface of the weir. There were 36 feet of mud in the dam, which must be removed before it could be put into operation. One reason it had not been brought into operation was because it was a receptacle for the mud." Mr. Bell then went on to say that the dam was practically filled up with mud. At the last meeting, he (Mr. Moriarty) ventured to express a doubt as to the correctness of Mr. Bell's statements, and thought it probable that in making his soundings, Mr. Bell had come upon a bank of clay, which extended a certain height; Mr. Bell then turned round and said "No, I sounded it all over, and found twenty-six feet of mud in one place, and another place filled up to within nine feet of the overflow mentioned." He (Mr. Moriarty) had since taken the trouble to look into the matter. He visited the dam last week, in company with another gentleman who was then in that room. He had sounding lines and all necessary appliances. Immediately above the dam he found 33 feet of water and no mud; half-a-mile above the dam, he found 26 feet of water and no mud; and three-quarters of a mile above the reservoir he found no mud. There was not a quarter of an inch of mud from one end of the dam to the other. What was to be thought of gentlemen who made such statements as Mr. Bell had made—statements without a particle of truth in them. He maintained that the making of such statements was not fair and candid criticism. He left it to Mr. Bell to explain how he came to make such statements. [Mr. Bell: I will do that.] They were then told that the commissioners proposed to cut a tunnel through Sydney sandstone. They proposed to do nothing of the kind. Before they estimated the cost of the works they took care to obtain the prices paid for similar works in different parts of the Allies, Jerome sought refuge with his wife at Trieste and Paris. At Waterloo he played a conspicuous part, being chosen by Napoleon to open the battle at the head of 6000 men. Jerome now lived many years in retirement at the castle of Ritzingen, in Wirtemberg, or in Vienna, and at Trieste. He at length returned to France, and by the Emperor Napoleon III. was nominated to the Presidentship of the French Senate. He is a man of estimable character and literary tastes. His only son by the amiable Elizabeth Patterson married a lady of fortune in America. Of Jerome's marriage with the Princess of Wirtemberg, three children were the issue: Jerome-Napoleon, born in 1814; Mathilde, born in 1819; and Napoleon, in 1823.—*Men of the Time.*

Syme, James, Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, was born of a respectable family in Fiteshire, on the 6th of November, 1799, and educated at the High School of Edinburgh. Having passed through the usual medical curriculum at the University of the northern capital, and worked his way to public reputation, Mr. Syme was, in 1833, appointed to the Professorship of Clinical Surgery, and occupied that post till the death of Liston, in 1847. Being elected to succeed his celebrated kinsman in the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University College, London, about the beginning of 1848, Mr. Syme appeared in the metropolis, and entered upon his new duties. But he seems to have entertained a dislaste for English medical life, and when a dispute with the Council of the University led to his resignation in May, 1849, he returned to Edinburgh to resume his former chair, to which an appointment had meantime been made. Mr. Syme is the author of several well-known medical works. He is a man of energetic character and a cultivated mind, and he is generally recognised as the first surgeon in Scotland.—*Men of the Time.*

Lothian, 8th Marquis of, created 1701; Earl of Lothian, 1606; Earl of Ancrum, 1633; Viscount of Brien, 1701; Lord Newbottle, 1591; Baron Jedburgh, 1622; Baron Ker of Nisbet, Baron Long Newton, and Dolphinston, 1633; Baron Ker of Newbottle, 1701 (Scotland); Baron Kerr, 1821 (United Kingdom), by which last title he holds his seat in the House of Lords.—William Schomberg Robert Kerr, son of the 7th marquis, by the only daughter of the second Earl Talbot (vide Dowager Marchioness of Lothian). Born at Newbattle Abbey, 1832; married 1857, the eldest daughter of the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury (she was born 1836), succeeded his father in 1841; educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1853, and first class in jurisprudence and modern history in 1854; appointed captain of Edinburgh militia in 1853, but has since resigned; is patron of one living. The first peer was a lord of session in Scotland; the fourth and fifth marquises were distinguished military commanders. Two distinct families of Kerr were founded in Scotland in the thirteenth century, the Kerrs of Fernihirst, and the Kerrs of Cessford; of the former the Marquis of Lothian is the head, of the latter the Duke of Roxburghe. Heir presumptive, his brother Lord Schomberg Henry Kerr, at Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, 1833; married, 1865, Lady Victoria, daughter of the fifth Duke of Buccleugh (she was born, 1845); appointed second secretary at Frankfort, 1862.—*The Peerage.*

THE MESOZOIC GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND QUEENSLAND.

In the appendix to the "Catalogue of the Natural and Industrial Products of New South Wales, forwarded to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867" (p. 65-80), will be found "Remarks on the Sedimentary Formations of New South Wales, illustrated by references to other provinces of Australasia, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S., &c.," in which, under the head of Secondary Rocks, mention is made of fossils from Queensland, classed as Cretaceous or Jurassic, and from Western Australia as Oolitic.

The former of these had been sent home to be compared with typical species from Europe and America. By the last mail the description of them by Mr. Charles Moore, F.G.S., to whom they were sent for that purpose, came out in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, May 2, 1870.

As there may be some persons who are interested in the approximative settlement of the age of large tracts in Australia that have been hitherto little known, we think it advisable (especially as at the approaching Exhibition some of these fossils will be shown) to republish the following extracts from Mr. Moore's paper, omitting the individual descriptions, and introducing only the general statements and the lists of fossils.

The paper was read November 10, 1869, and commented on at the time by Professor Rupert Jones, Mr. W. B. Dawkins, Mr. Seely, Mr. Tate, Dr. Duncan, and Professor Huxley, some of whom differed slightly in opinion from Mr. Moore, and deferred to an Australian view of the subject.

As complaints are frequently made that Australia is often ignored in Europe, it is pleasant to see that the geologists at home are not so indifferent to what is going on at the Antipodes as many other public men have shown themselves to be.

The early pioneers of Australian colonisation were too intent upon the practical concerns of daily life to give much attention to scientific investigations, and they consequently overlooked many sources of wealth which they have since learnt were within their reach.

The subsequent discovery of the mineral treasures possessed by the Australian colonies has shown the importance of their more minute and careful survey, and has given an impetus to the study of their geological characters.

The first steps in the exploration of a new country would naturally be the determination of the prevailing geological formations; and as time and opportunity permitted their minuter subdivisions would have to be worked out, and correlated with any of their equivalents in other parts of the world.

In this way it was soon established that the chief sedimentary deposits in Australia were either Palæozoic or Tertiary, and it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the great intermediate formations included in the Mesozoic group, comprising the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous rocks, were altogether absent.

We have been slowly learning that these conclusions were too hastily arrived at*; and it is at least incontrovertibly established that some of the missing Mesozoic beds are represented on the great Australian continent.

Setting aside the question of the geological age of the coal-beds of Newcastle in New South Wales, respecting which there was a difference of opinion amongst both Australian and other geologists (the Rev. W. B. Clarke considering them to be of true Carboniferous age, a fact which is now generally recognised, whilst by others they were referred to the Jurassic or the Triassic period†), the first positive evidence that was made known of any fossils of Mesozoic age was through the researches of F. T. Gregory, Esq., who, in a paper on "The Geology of a part of Western Australia," communicated to the Society by Sir Roderick Murchison, and published in the Quarterly Journal, vol. xvii. 1861, p. 475, notices the presence of what he considers Cretaceous rocks in that district. The group, he remarks, partly consists of chalk-like rocks and ferruginous sandstone, containing Ammonites, *Twigonia*, and Pectens. "The bed of the Greenough River," he states, "is the best spot for procuring specimens, although a few are to be found in the chalk-hills near Gingin (spines of Echinoderms, &c.)" The specimens exhibited at the reading of Mr. Gregory's paper are now in the possession of the Geological Society, and consist of a single cast of *Trigonia Moorei* (Lycett), and a very much worn *Pecten*, of uncertain species, both evidently of Oolitic age. They were accompanied by a *Ventriculites* in flint, and a portion of a chalk Ammonite, and also by a considerable number of specimens of the age of the carboniferous limestone.

Meagre as was the evidence thus afforded, it was still sufficient to show, for the first time, the presence of two groups of Mesozoic rocks, the Oolitic and the Cretaceous, in Western Australia.

It is not improbable, from the remarks of Mr. Gregory, that the latter are *in situ*; but hitherto we have no record of the actual presence of stratified Oolitic beds. It is probable that the two specimens from the Greenough Flats and other districts of Western Australia, which were not only the most numerous but the best-preserved Australian secondary fossils that had yet been publicly exhibited in this country. These consisted of *Ammonites macrocephalus*, *Belemnites canaliculatus*, *Trigonia Moorei*, and species of *Ostrea*, *Lima*, *Astarte*, *Cucullæa*, *Mycacites*, *Rhynchonella*, &c., all evidently of Oolitic types, and identical with species that will be noticed below as occurring in Mr. Sanford's collection. I could not open the cases to give them a very critical examination; but there appeared to be about fifteen species in the series, together with fossil wood, apparently from the same formation. In addition to the above there was a siliceous cast of a *Micraster* from the chalk, and some vegetable impressions in a cherty sandstone, the age of which I could not recognise. I had hoped to secure these fossils, but found they had already been sold, and I learnt that they were afterwards conveyed to Portugal.

In a paper read at the British Association Meeting at Cambridge, in 1862 (see Report of Transactions of Sections, p. 83), I gave an account of a series of secondary fossils which I had found displayed in a temporary museum at a Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural-History Society at Wellington. These had been collected and sent over to this country by Mr. Clifton, a good observer and naturalist in Western Australia. They were exhibited by W. A. Sanford, Esq., F.G.S., of Nynehead Court, who had resided in an official capacity in Western Australia, and they had been in his possession about six months. He informed me that they had been more than twelve months in reaching England, that he had previously seen and examined them in the colony, whilst in the hands of Mr. Clifton, and that he had remarked to him how much they appeared to resemble European forms. They had been in the possession of Mr. Clifton for several years; hence it appears that, although they had not been made known before my paper above referred to, they were really the earliest evidence obtained of the presence of Mesozoic beds on the Australian continent. The Rev. W. B. Clarke has alluded to some of the fossils of this series in papers in the Journal of the Geol. Soc. vol. xxiii. p. 8, and in a contribution to the American Journal of Science for May, 1868.

The only addition that has been made to our knowledge of the Australian Secondary rocks and their fauna, since the above, has been the description, by Professor M'Coy, of a portion of an *Ichthyosaurus*, which he has described under the name of *I. Australis*, and which he supposes may be from the Lower Lias. The only account I have seen of this discovery is in the *Australian Illustrated News* of September 6, 1868, in which are figures of a portion of a head, with the eye well preserved, a part of a paddle, eight vertebræ, and fragments of three ribs. These remains were described by Professor M'Coy, at a meeting of the Australian Royal Society—though in the abstract of the paper no description of the locality, or sections of the strata from which it was obtained, are given. When perfect, the specimen, it is stated, must have been about thirty feet long, in which case it would have been nearly equal in size to our largest European species. It would be important to learn, from any associated fossils, whether this is a Liassic species, or if it comes from one of the members of the Oolitic series; for up to this time I have seen no organic remains which indicate a Lower-Lias fauna in Australia, though, as I shall show that the Middle and Upper Lias are there represented, there appears to be no reason why the Lower Lias also should not be found.

Having given the above summary of our knowledge of the Mesozoic geology and palæontology of Australia up to this time, I have now to offer more detailed evidence on these points; and I shall demonstrate the existence of a Secondary fauna in Western Australia and in the Queensland colony, much larger than has hitherto been supposed.

Western Australia.—Like the organic remains sent by Mr. Shenton to the Exhibition in 1862, those forwarded by Mr. Clifton to Mr. Sanford were unfortunately unaccompanied by any precise description of the beds, or the locality from which they were derived. Mr. Sanford informs me he believes the latter were obtained near either Shark's Bay or Champion Bay, Western Australia, his strong impression being that they are from the former locality. In this case their locality would be nearly 150 miles north of the Greenough Flats, from which districts the specimens sent by Mr. Shenton to the Exhibition were said to have come. Mr. Sanford also informs me that a soft limestone deposit extends in this district for some distance nearly parallel with the coast, lying on older gneiss and Palæozoic rocks, which, in the interior, contain copper and lead. He believes, from information he received, when in the colony, from Mr. Gregory and others, that this limestone may also be found in many places on the coast itself.‡

On first examining the specimens from Western Australia, I at once observed that their matrix presented different lithological characters, such as might be expected to occur with remains derived either from various beds in the same geological formation, or still more probably should they have been obtained from formations of different geological ages. Mere lithology is not always a safe guide, and the less so when beds have to be correlated from points so wide asunder as Australia and England; but in this instance there could scarcely be a mistake; and even had no distinctive fossils been present, a geologist acquainted with the secondary rocks of England and Europe could hardly have failed to refer the greater number of the specimens to the horizon of the Lower Oolitic rocks. Associated with these were Upper Lias species, whose matrix was perfectly identical with a ferruginous or variegated limestone of the Upper Lias occurring near Bath, where it is only about two feet in thickness. And the Middle Lias or Marlstone was not left unrepresented; for from this formation *Mycacites hassianus*, Quenst., and a *Phaladomya* occur.

The Middle Lias is the formation from which, in the North of England, such an enormous quantity of iron is being manufactured, the beds yielding an average of 32 per cent. of metallic iron. It is not a little remarkable that this comparatively thin horizon of the earth's crust should, at the antipodes, present similar mineralogical conditions. I have had portions of two of the blocks analysed; one of them gave 49 and the other 56 per cent. of metallic iron. In this way, lithologically, and almost without the evidence of the fauna they contain, the Western Australian specimens might be decided to be contemporaneous with the Lower Oolites and the Upper and Middle Lias of this country, from which they are 16,000 miles separated.

The separate blocks or specimens in my possession from Western Australia are about sixty in number, and include many duplicates of species. A single block of stone, about 10 inches by 6 inches, from the Oolite, shows that the deposit from which it was derived must have been very fossiliferous; for within this space I have been able to detect as many as thirty species, belonging to the genera *Ammonites*, *Belemnites*, *Trigonia*, *Pecten*, *Lima*, *Cucullæa*, *Avicula*, *Turbo*, and other univalves, *Rhynchonella*, *Teredo*, *Pentacrinus*, &c. The shells are crowded upon one another in the greatest abundance, the bivalves being generally in single valves, showing that they were probably not deposited under tranquil conditions, or that they were not immediately covered up; and the same may be inferred from the somewhat worn character of the fossils, which, in some instances, prevents their specific determination. With all this Australian Secondary deposits that have come under my notice much drift wood is found; and this in some instances has become mineralised and converted into iron-ore. The block of stone above mentioned contains the impression of a piece of wood which has since perished; but a colony of *Pholadidæ*, which had originally burrowed into it, still remained, about thirty of the shells, though in bad condition, being present. I propose for it the name of *Teredo Australis*; and it appears to be the oldest representative of the genus yet known.

On examining the series from Western Australia, not only is the similarity in lithological character of the beds with those in this country to be recognised, but the specific identity of many of their fossils cannot be doubted. I was especially gratified at recognising amongst them such typical and well-known forms as *Ammonites Moorei*, Lycett (Pl. XV., fig. 1), *A. radians* (Pl. XV., fig. 2), *A. Walcottii*, § and *Nautilus semistriatus* of the Upper Lias, whilst *A. Brocchii*, *Belemnites canaliculatus*, &c., represent organisms from the Inferior Oolite. *Lima proboscidea* and *Ostrea Marshii* appear to have been as abundant as in the hills around Bath; and *Pecten cinctus* from Australia attains the same large proportions as in this country. The Cornbrash is apparently represented in Australia by *Ammonites macrocephalus* and *Avicula echinata*, and the Middle Lias by the *Mycacites hassianus* before mentioned. It should be remarked that, as the Australian Oolite species which are common to this country range from the Inferior Oolite to the Cornbrash, and as they are mostly found associated in the same rock in Australia, it is possible either that some of the species have a longer range, or that our separate divisions may not be there so clearly represented. Nothing is yet really known of the sections from which the fossils come.

It will be seen from the above that the organic remains have enabled me to determine, for the first time, the presence in Australia of the faunas of the Middle and Upper Lias and the Lower Oolites; and when I come to the Queensland fossils, equally satisfactory evidence will be adduced to show that the Upper Oolites are also represented on the Australian continent.

One of the comparatively small number of specimens that have come into my hands from Western Australia, twenty at least are species identical with those of this country; and had it not been for the worn and abraded exteriors of many of the others, there is no doubt that the list which follows might have been extended:—

Organic Remains common to England and Western Australia.

Ammonites salensis, var. Moorei, *Lycett*. Upper Lias.
—— radians, *Rein*. Upper Lias.
—— Walcottii, *Sow*. Upper Lias.
—— macrocephalus, *Schloth*. Oolite.
—— Brocchii, *Sow*. Oolite.
Nautilus semistriatus, *D'Orb*. Upper Lias.
Belemnites canaliculatus, *Mill*. Oolite.
Gressiya donaciformis, *Goldf*. Upper Lias.
Mycacites hassianus, *Quenst*. Middle Lias.
Cucullæa oblonga, *Sow*. Oolite.
Pholadomya ovulum, *Ag*. Oolite.
Avicula Munsteri, *Goldf*. Oolite.
—— echinata, *Sow*. Oolite.
Pecten cinctus, *Sow*. Oolite.
—— calvus, *Munst*. Oolite.
Lima proboscidea, *Sow*. Oolite.
—— punctata, *Sow*. Oolite.
Ostrea Marshii, *Sow*. Oolite.
Rhynchonella variabilis, *Schloth*. Oolite.
Cristellaria cultr

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 3.

Sarah Neumann, ship, 1004 tons, Captain Congdon, from Liverpool 22nd April. Lorimer, Marwood, and Co., agents.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Hersee, from the Manning River 2nd instant. Passengers—Mrs. M'Lennon, Miss Reynolds, Miss Hamilton, Messrs. Smith, Palmer, and Triver. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

New England (s.), 350 tons, Captain Muir, from Grafton 1st instant. Passengers—Miss Howson, Miss Miller, Miss Bunfres, Messrs. H. Mathews, Everingham, and 15 in the steerage. C. and N. E. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 3

Baloiutha (s.), for Rockhampton.
Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.
Meteor, for South Sea Islands.
Clara Sayers, for Samarang.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Melanie, for South Sea Islands; Cathaya, for Hongkong; Constance, Auckland (s.), for Auckland; Havilah (s.), for Maryborough; Sarah Ann, for Clarence River.

CLEARANCES.—AUGUST 3.

Sarah Ann, schooner, 135 tons, Captain Dunn, for Melbourne, via Clarence River, in ballast.

Cathaya, ship, 790 tons, Captain Paterson, for Hongkong. Passengers—46 Chinese.

Baloiutha (s.), 269 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. A. Fairfax, Bridson, Higgins, Master M'Kellegett, and 3 in the steerage.

Lady Young (s.), 423 tons, Captain Milman, for Brisbane. Passengers—Messrs. H. Mort, B. Cary, J. Hart, jun., C. Rolleston, J. Adams, Hall, F. D. Adams, Clarke, and 8 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—AUGUST 3.

Chance, William and Betsy, from Broken Bay, with 28 tons wood, 220 stocks, 16,000 shingles; May, Hibernia, from Brisbane Water, with 18,000 feet timber, 30,000 laths, 1000 palings, 1400 staves; Walter and John, Go-Ahead, from Cape Hawke, with 3 piles, 4400 palings, 22,000 shingles, 207 bags maize, 3 hides, 1 case eggs, 3353 feet timber, 12 logs cedar, 12 girders; Barwon (s.), from Bulli, with 410 tons coal; Sylvanus, from Jervis Bay, with 16,000 feet hardwood logs; Heron, from Newcastle, with 130 tons coal; Collaroy (s.), from the Hunter River, with 35 bales hay, 12 bales skins, 200 hides, 30 bags maize, 5 cases oranges, 1 cow, 170 sheep, 6 baskets fish, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—AUGUST 3.

May, Hibernia, for Brisbane Water; Chance, William and Betsy, for Broken Bay; Go Ahead, Walter and John, for Cape Hawke; Barwon (s.), for Bulli; Surprise, Hercules, Heron, Helen, for Newcastle; Ellen, for Twofold Bay; Sylvanus, for Brush Island.

IMPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

Sarah Neumann, from Liverpool: 45 half 60 quarter tierces 161 three-quarter boxes 32 cases tobacco, Parbury, Brothers; 1 case, Shepherd and Co.; 1528 bars 60 bundles iron, 1 package, F. Lassetter and Co.; 5 bales paper, A Jones; 9 packages, G. Thorn and Co.; 15 packages, J. Murphy; 6 packages, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 500 hogsheads ale, D. Cohen and Co.; 25 hogsheads rum, M. Alexander; 3 packages drugs, Myers and Solomon; 3 cases hams, J. Taylor; 2 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 400 hogsheads beer, 1000 cases stout, 350 cases oilstores, 53,000 slates, 10 cases blacking, 18 packages, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 500 bags salt, 52 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 11 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 100 cases stout, W. Long; 1 case, Rev. S. Simm; 500 hogsheads ale, Campbell and Co.; 17 crates earthenware, Myers and Cantor; 155 cases provisions, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 500 bags salt, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 770 plates 246 bundles iron, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 576 cases beer, Young and Lark; 1 package, Rev. R. Morton; 1 case, J. Hill; 31 packages earthenware, 40 boxes soap, 550 sacks salt, 17 drums soda, 808 iron plates, 138 rails, 926 chairs, 18 casks wine, 100 cases stout, 123 casks herrings, 30 packages provisions, 5 tanks malt, 195 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—AUGUST 3.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 8 packages drapery, W. and S. Gardiner; 18 hogsheads 8 quarter-casks brandy, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 3 packages, F. H. Trouton; 23 hogsheads beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 43 bags seeds, Law, Sommer, and Co.; 1 case, Maughan; 2 cases plants, Baptist and Sons; 60 cases fruit, L. Hay; 42 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 27 cases fruit, J. Dyason; 98 cases fruit, J. J. Watts; 18 cases fruit, T. W. Craven; 36 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 102 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 40 cases fruit, R. Langley; 7 cases fruit, F. Gibbons; 98 cases fruit, 7 bags cocoanuts, 9 bags rye, Jones and Flanagan; 3 cases boots, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, Woods, Shortland, and Co.; 801 bags maize, F. Wright and Co.; 40 bags maize, D. Brown; 87 bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 170 bags maize, W. Hardy and Co.; 56 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 143 bags maize, C. and R. R. Co.; 66 cases fruit, 7 bags cocoanuts, C. Griffiths; 85 cases fruit, 50 bags oysters, Woodward; 40 bags oysters, 193 cases fruit, P. James; 97 cases fruit, J. James; 50 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 462 bags maize, Nipper and See; 1 package, D. Barnett and Co.; 4 rolls matting, C. Moore and Co.; 8 cases drapery, A. S. Webster; 3 packages, Sun Kum Ty; 3 packages plants, Shepherd.

Cathaya, for Hongkong: 803 tons coal, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 2 kegs tobacco, Gedye, M'Crea, and Co.; 40 packages sangue, 68 casks 23 bags beche-de-mer, 10 bundles copper, 33 bundles old metal, 48 pieces lead, 17 packages, Sun Kum Ti; 34 bags beche-de-mer, Tin War; 304 bags beche-de-mer, J. Merriman; 135 pieces lead, 22 oz. gold, 17 bales fungus, 29 packages, On Chong and Co.; 28 pieces lead, 36 cases fish, 8 cases copper, 8 packages vegetables, 135 oz. 10 dwts. gold, Chem Ateak; 168 pieces lead, Sun Kum On; 23 packages horse shoes, &c., Way Kee and Co.; 10 bags beche-de-mer, 32 pieces lead, 24 oz. 10 dwts. gold, 28 packages, Gee Ick; 59 bundles copper, 15 casks glass, 16 oz. 15 dwts. gold, Ah Yon; 53 oz. gold, Chee Fan; 8 oz. 15 dwts. gold, Ah Chong; 5 casks tallow, Parbury, Brothers.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the East Lothian, this day, at noon.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Havilah, this day, at 3 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, August 3: Casima, barque, 342 tons, Captain Lakie, for Adelaide.

The fine powerful ship Sarah Neumann arrived yesterday from Liverpool, having made the passage from Tuscar in 99 days. She is commanded by Captain Congdon, who has furnished the following particulars of the outward trip. The Sarah Neumann sailed from Liverpool on the 22nd April, passing Tuscar on the 26th; had very poor N.E. trades, being detained twenty-seven days until reaching latitude 5° N.; the Equator was crossed on the 23rd May, in latitude 24°32 W.; from thence to the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope, which was reached on the 27th June, light baffling winds were met with. The casting was run down in a parallel of latitude 44° S.; the winds prevailing from N.W. round to N.N.E., and, as a rule, blowing heavily. On the 13th July a heavy gale from N.W. set in, with a tremendous sea running, the main rail on the starboard side was split, the longboat stove, and the decks completely under water. Again, on the 16th, another gale came on from W.N.W., in which a portion of the bulwarks were carried away, the foretopsail blown to shreds, while whole seas swept the decks fore and aft, partially filling the saloon. During the passage from the Cape, a large portion of canvas has been completely destroyed. Passed the S.W. cape of Van Diemen's Land on the 27th ultimo during a heavy gale from N., veering to S.W. by the westward. In this breeze the lower main topsail was blown clean from the bolt ropes, so violent was the weather. On this coast the winds have been variable and unsteady. The Sarah Neumann brings a large general cargo, and is to the consignment of Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome. She will discharge at the Circular Wharf.

We learn from the *Mackay Herald* that the stern of a ship bearing the name "Onward," in gilt letters, has been washed ashore near the Manning River Heads. Two vessels named Onward are known here: one, a whaler, belonging to Sydney; the other, a ship of 606 tons register, formerly the Corviemulsie, Captain Whyte, a well-known China trader, left Sydney on May 19th, bound for Hongkong, having as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss M'Taggart, Captain Hayward, Messrs. Hart, Holing, and 120 Chinese in the steerage. Her cargo consisted of 462 ozs 19 dwts gold, 580 tons coal, 430 bags beche-de-mer, together with a quantity of lead, copper, old metal, &c.

The Fire King (s.), crossed the Manning River bar at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, and arrived in Sydney at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, having experienced strong N.E. winds to Port Stephens; from thence strong S.E. winds with thick weather and heavy rain. Her cargo consists of 812 bags maize, 96 bags lime, 16 sides 3 cases 17 bags bacon, 33 cases eggs, 5 coops fowls, 36 hides, 1 bale wool, 16 cases oranges, 23 packages tobacco, 21 pigs, 98 bags oysters, and sundries. Passed the Agnes Irving (s.), off Charlotte Head, and towed the schooner Policeman over the bar.

The Tamasa, ship, hence for London, was spoken by the Sarah Neumann on the 1st June, fifty-nine days out, in latitude 14°25 S., longitude 33°21 W., all well; there was a moderate S.E. trade blowing at the time.

In the import entries published yesterday, for 42 packages boots, 135 barrels currants, W. and S. Gardiner, read "Parbury, Brothers."

A steamer, bound north, passed Twofold Bay at 8 a.m. yesterday.

The Baloiutha (s.), for Rockhampton and Gladstone, and Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane, proceeded to sea yesterday afternoon.

The New England (s.) left Grafton at 9 a.m. on the 1st instant, crossed the bar at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd instant; passed the Sassunah Cuthbert (s.) off South Solitary, bound north, and the Helen Macgregor (s.) off Diamond Head; experienced light variable winds and cross sea throughout the passage; arrived at Sydney at 9.30 p.m. on the 3rd. She brings the following cargo: 1200 bags maize, 54 casks beef, 3 casks tallow, 120 hides, 12 cases eggs, 6 coops fowls, 31 cwt. antimony, 50 bunches bananas, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

August 2.—Flatworth, barque, from Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.

August 2.—Eleanor, barque, Chadwick, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.
August 2.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.
August 2.—Helen Macgregor (s.), for Grafton.
August 2.—Moonta, ship, Burnason, for Wallaroo, with 850 tons coal.
August 2.—Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne, via Sydney, with 410 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 3.—Lady Emma, from Sydney.

RICHMOND RIVER.

ARRIVALS.

July 23.—Alpha, from Newcastle.
July 24.—Wallaby, Marguerite and Mary, Resolute, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

July 23.—Sarah Nicholl, for Sydney, with 38,000 feet timber and sundries; Julia, for Sydney, with 44,000 feet cedar and pine; Settlers' Friend, for Sydney, with 44,000 feet pine.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—AUGUST 3.

4500 bricks, 1 case test chests and paper, 8 bales hessians, 1 case saccharometers, Colonial Sugar Co.
300 casks beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
60 hams, H. S. Bird
1 case guns, 2 casks nails, 1 package hardware, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
60 drums composition, Eldred and Spence
15 casks glass and earthenware, 4 cases instruments, R. Bowke:
2 cases glassware, E. Cree
2 cases glassware, C. Ross
106 packages apoth. goods, 1 case perfumery, E. Row and Co.
51 packages earthenware, Myers and Cantor
224 sacks barley, 973 sacks bran, 1100 bars 90 tons iron, 61 packages oatmeal, 4 bales flax, B. Jenkins
2 cases bedsteads, 94 bundles wire, 1 case furniture, 5 cases machinery, 8 cases drapery, 1 case hams, 5 casks bottles, 1 case instruments, A. Chisholm
1347 sacks wheat, J. Wearne
47 packages drapery, L. and E. Horden
77 bales paper, 1 bale cotton waste, John Fairfax and Sons
2 cases web, J. Biggs
14 packages hardware, W. Capper
1 case brushware, 2 cases saddlery, 3 casks tinware, 1 cask hardware, S. Owen and Co.
2 bundles woodwork, E. Williams and Co.
12 cases blue, 5 cases hams, 50 kegs oatmeal, 200 casks stout, 600 casks cement, 100 cases brandy, 50 hogsheads ale, 50 cases wine, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
47 cases drapery, H. Woolnough and Co.
11 cases drapery, G. Griffiths
42 bales bags, 7 bales canvas, 250 packages beer, 80 coils rope, 16 bales woolpacks, 100 boxes tinplates, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
19 oz. 7 dwts. gold, Union Bank
400 cases geneva, 100 cases brandy, Walford and Sparke
10 bales wool sheets, 3 casks twine, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
18 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
58 sacks wheat, Breillat and Co.
356 tons salt, 133 shooks, 16 empty casks, G. R. Dibbs
22 packages paper, 27 packages printing materials, Greville and Co.
11 cases wine, D. Cohen and Co.
48 packages machinery, Mort's Dock
4 hogsheads glassware, D. Barnett and Co.
51 packages drapery, C. K. Moore
2 packages hardware, J. H. Knibbs
50 cases provisions, 200 bags rice, J. R. Cattell and Co.
2822 ovens, 84 traps, 72 furnace doors, 620 bushes, 223 packages hardware and ironmongery, 384 stones, 171 grates, 626 pots, 40 coils wire, 4 cases iron, Lassetter and Co.
31 packages apothecary ware, A. J. Watt and Co.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 2.—Peter Stewart, from London.
August 3.—Firefly, from Newcastle.

TWOFOLD BAY.

ARRIVAL.

August 3.—Gipsy, from Sydney.

GRAFTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Sydney; Thetis (s.), from Brisbane.

DEPARTURE.

August 3.—Grafton (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 3.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	Calm.	Clear.
	5 p.m.	Calm.	Clear.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

AUGUST 3RD.

	9 a.m. Dir.	Ther	3 p.m. Dir.	Ther
QUEENSLAND.				
Cardwell	Calm. Cloudy			
Townsville	Calm. Cloudy			
Woody Island	W. Cloudy			
Bowen	Calm. Cloudy			
Port M'Kay	Calm. Dull			
Clermont	NW. Fine			
Waverley	Calm. Foggy			
Nebo	Calm. Fine.			
Rockhampton	Calm. Dull			
Hawkwood	W. Cloudy			
Maryborough	W. Cloudy			
Gayndah	Calm. Showery			
Brisbane	SW., strong. Cloudy			
Toowoomba	W. Fine			
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	W., strong. Cloudy		W. Fine	
Grafton	W., fresh. Fine		SW. Fine	
Clarence Hds.	W., fresh. Fine		W. Fine	
Glen Innes	W. Stormy		W. Fine	
Inverell	W. Fine		W. Fine	
Pt. Macquarie	Calm. Fine		W. Fine	
W. Kempsey	W. Fine		W. Fine	
Armidale	W. Fine		W., strong. Fine	
Tamworth	NW. Raining		NW. Cloudy	
Gunnedah	NW. Raining		Calm. Cloudy	
Narrabri	W. Raining		NW. Cloudy	
Muswellbrook	NW. Fine		NW. Fine	
Murrurundi	N. Fine.		N. Fine	
Singleton	W. Fine		N. Fine	
Maitland	Calm. Dull		W. Fine	
Pt. Stephens	SW., light. Fine		SW., fresh. Dull	
Newcastle	W. Cloudy		W. Fine	
Barrenjoey	W. Fine		NE. Fine	
Windsor	Calm. Fine		W. Fine	
Sydney	W. Cloudy		SE. Fine	
South Head	S. Fine		SE. Fine	
Wollongong	S. Cloudy		NE. Cloudy	
Kiama	SW. Fine		Calm. Cloudy	
Jervis Bay	SSE., fresh. Raining		S. Fine	
Goulburn	Calm. Showery		W. Showery	
Braidwood	SE. Raining		WNW. Cloudy	
Araluen	SE. Raining		NE. Cloudy	
Moruya	NW. Cloudy		NW. Cloudy	
Queanbeyan	Calm. Cloudy		NW. Cloudy	
Bombala	NW. Raining		NW. Dull, showery	
Cooma	Calm. Snowing		Calm. Dull	
Eden	SW. Like rain		SW. Showery	
Yass	SW. Raining		SW. Raining	
Gundagai	Calm. Dull		N. Raining	
Tumut	Calm. Raining		Calm. Fine	
Kiandra	WNW. Dull		WNW. Dull	
Albury	Calm. Raining		Calm. Cloudy	
Mt. Victoria	W. Cloudy		W. Cloudy	
Bathurst	W. Cloudy		W. Cloudy	
Mudgee	W., strong. Cloudy		W. Fine	
Casilis	SW. Fine		SW. Fine	
Merriwa	SW. Fine		NW. Fine	
Wellington	W. Cloudy		Calm. Cloudy	
Dubbo	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Cloudy	
Orange	Calm. Like rain		SW. Fine	
Forbes	NW. Fine		NW. Fine	
Grenfell	Calm. Cloudy		Calm. Cloudy	
Young	Calm. Cloudy		W. Cloudy	
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Like rain		Calm. Fine	
Urana	Calm. Fine		Calm. Fine	
Deniliquin	SW. Fine, clear		Calm. Fine	
Hay	Calm. Cloudy		NE. Fine	
Moulamein	Calm. Cloudy		NE. Cloudy, fine	
Balranald	ESE. Fine, cloudy		WNW., stg. Cloudy	
Euston	Calm. Fine, clear		NE. Cloudy, fine	
Wentworth	Calm. Fine, clear		SW. Fine.	
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SE., light. Dull	29·614	47·2	
Queenscliff	E by N., light. Rain	29·63	56·	
Cape Schanck	E by N. Overcast	29·63	49·	
Cape Otway	NE. Dull, overcast	29·850	56·	

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 37′ 17″ East. 1864.

THE time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 8m. 14s. a.m. Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

AUGUST 2ND, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·960	50·0	95	W.N.W.	0·1	4	10	0·15	9·0
P.M. 3	·786	51·1	97	W.N.W.	0·0	1	10		
9	·683	52·4	100	E.S.E.	0·2	6	10		4·5
Mean ...	29·810	51·2	97·3		0·1	4	10·0		6·8

Evaporation in 24 hours, ——.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum ..... 52·8 | Sun—maximum ..... 63·8
Minimum ..... 49·3 | Grass—minimum ..... 46·1

Temperature of sea water, 2 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 56·6.

Total rainfall from January 1st to August 3rd = 44·17 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years = 49·81 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

AUGUST 3RD, 1870. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 A.M. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 A.M. Mean in shade.	Maximum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	29·706	51·7	92	W.S.W.	0·8	10	52·8	49·2	1·37
ARMIDALE	3278	26·392	54·9	—	W.	9·0	8	—	44·1	—
NEWCASTLE	107	29·535	53·7	85	W.	1·8	6	57·8	50·3	0·60
GOULBURN	2129									
BATHURST	2333	27·450	—	—	W.	9·0	10	—	—	1·27
TWOFOLD B.	107	29·518	48·7	80	S.W.	1·0	10	54·0	46·9	0.00
KIANDRA	4640	25·134	35·4	—	W.N.W.	1·0	10	39·8	35·3	0.00
DENILIQUIN	410	29·296	47·0	92	S.W.	1.8	0	52·1	43·7	0·85

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 4TH AUGUST, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.52	5.20	First quarter	4th
MOON	11·22 a.m.	—	Full Moon	11th
MERCURY	7.27 a.m.	5.53 p.m.	Last quarter	19th
VENUS	4.57 a.m.	2.47 p.m.	New Moon	27th
MARS	4.52 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	—	
JUPITER	3.29 a.m.	1.19 p.m.	Moon's age, 6.6 days.	
SATURN	1.30 p.m.	3.43 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, s.m. 12h. 35m.; p.m. 1h. 0m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Acting-Astronomer.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
DAWSON AND CO.—At their Homebush Yards, at half-past 9, Fat Sheep; at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.; at 2, Fat Lambs and Calves.
W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Sheep.
SULLIVAN AND TINDALE.—At the Victoria Yards, at half-past 3, Fat Cattle.
BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At their Yards, at 10, Milch Cows, &c.; at 11, Fat Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry, &c.
ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at half-past 11, Milch Cows, Cattle, Calves, Lambs, Sheep, Pigs, &c.
IRWIN AND CO.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.
J. A. TURNER.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.
BREWSTER AND TREBECK.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2, Wool, Sheepskins.
H. D. COCKBURN.—At No. 7, Market-street, at half-past 10, Crockery, China, Glass, and Brushware, Horses, Saddle, Bridle, &c.; at 13, Athlone-place, at 2, Building Materials, Groceries, Pickles, &c.
C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Woollens, &c.
R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, the Brig Caroline, the Barque Maud Helen; at Lime-street Wharf, at 2, Salvage from the Wreck of the Schooner Fanny.
THE BAILIFF.—At the Residence of Mrs. Austin, Butcher, Woolloomooloo-street, at 12, Household Furniture, and Effects.
A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11, Stored Boxes, Clothing, Boots, Champagne, Watches, Jewellery, &c.
LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 2, Furniture, Clothing, Drapery, Brushware, Perfumery, and Sundries.

THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—The Contested Election, one of the comedies with which Mr. Mathews's name will ever be associated, was played on Tuesday and last night, to the amusement of very fashionable audiences. Mr. Mathews's performance of Mr. Dodgson was admirable in every respect, and elicited repeated calls before the curtain. To-night he plays Marplot in the Busybody.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1870.

AT a recent meeting, the reverend divine who has so often recommended the Jewish land policy as a model, ascribed the misery existing in New South Wales to the collection of multitudes in this city. The policy of the Jewish State was to establish a separate people, and, by detaching them from commerce, to preserve them from idolatry. The Jewish nation, however, has shown remarkable aptitude for free exchange, in spite of their early traditions; and, in the only countries where they still exist as an agricultural people, they present anything but a spectacle of felicity. In fact, it is useless to compare the condition of the world with that under which the Jewish nation was constituted.

The question is, notwithstanding, of no small importance, whether the formation of great cities is consistent with the general improvement of the race, and with their even and comfortable support—whether or not the maintenance of millions of people is more easy by their living within the reach of one another, than when they are scattered over wide and sparsely cultivated lands, and alternately enjoy the rude abundance supplied by their narrow enclosures, and face the distress, the misery, the famine, the pestilence, which result from the accidents of droughts and floods, from the loss of crops, and the failure of harvests.

The tendency of the present age to bring people in near neighbourhood is unquestionable. Not only has London grown to be the great "wen" of the empire, so called; but in every part of the United Kingdom the cities are extending, and the people flocking to their occupation. The increase in all the continental cities is equally marked, unless in those nations that are in comparative decline. France, that scarcely advances in numbers compared with some other countries, yet extends its civic boundaries with ever advancing strides.

The industries of the world are carried on by immense collections of people. The distaff and wheel of the cottage are now scarcely seen. All kinds of domestic industry and handicraft are passing away. Every fabric now admits both of steam power and combined labour. In England, even agriculture and general farming are undergoing a revolution. The great farm is succeeding the small one. The domestic farm servant is rare. The agricultural labourers work under the direction of middle men. The, solitary cottage is disappearing, and the small village with surrounding district, composing one great farm, gives employment by day and a home by night. Even in the wilds of America, great cities have arisen sustained by this concentration of industry, and so the pork of Chicago passes from the pig to the barrel condition in a few minutes. What is the use then of lamenting over an inevitable transformation? It is no doubt, pleasing to sing, when outside the world of machinery and away from the sound of hammers and the rattle of carriages,

"When a little farm we keep
With little pigs and cows."

But the conveniences of life, as well as the increase of production, require larger dimensions and better specimens; and everything resolves itself finally into the question out of what form and frame of society can the greatest amount of comfort be obtained at the smallest cost. We believe that it will be found that careful, industrious, and well conducted families can live better than in former times. They have more white bread, more fresh meat, butter in greater quantity, and houses in better condition.

If we only turn to the details of life in those ancient times, we shall see enough of misery. The days of good Queen BESS, so long celebrated by some people, according to our scale of calculation were very miserable. There were swarms of beggars. There were most sanguinary laws cruelly executed. The Judges slaughtered by hundreds. The people dwelt in houses such as were described by ERASMUS. Even the best of them had earthen floors covered with rotten rushes, and with walls much like those of a modern workhouse. The food was very coarse; and even in the great houses salt meat was the fare half the year. As for what we call the conveniences of life, they did not know them by name. Then every now and then they were visited with a spotted fever and those dreadful plagues which history speaks of, the ravages of which are often described in a single line, but which thinned the population. As to the ignorant classes, they were not much more virtuous than the poorer inhabitants of our cities. All the poetry which has described that time, and converted every village into a "sweet Auburn" is mere illusion. All that can be said was that our ancestors were bold, robust, and long enduring. But if we saw their condition reproduced we should certainly not envy their happiness.

The advantages of living in large numbers are so clear and numerous that it is difficult to count them. The great city is the centre of science and of civilization. It is the place where everything may be attained and enjoyed more easily and more cheaply than elsewhere. The neglect of sanitary laws in our cities has been grievous; but it would be quite possible to provide everything tributary to health and at a moderate cost. We say nothing of the abundance of amusements or of those forms of enjoyment with which any man may dispense, but which can be only reduced and enjoyed by the combination of numbers.

The subsistence of great cities left by Governments to themselves, and to the free course of trade, has never been a difficulty. London, with all its millions, is supplied with everything, everywhere, without Government expending one shilling, or directing how one shilling should be spent. Its markets are supplied with just what is required. There is no lack—there is no excess. As if by a natural gravitation, all the choicest productions of the kingdom go to its great centres; and if people who live in the neighbourhood of the farmer wish for any of his produce, they will probably get it cheaper and better in the London markets than by going next door.

But then, it may be said that there is a vast amount of misery in their cities. The vicious naturally tend to the metropolis. We are informed that even some of the neighbouring Governments pay their paupers to go to Sydney, and find it cheaper to send them by steamers than to keep them amidst their own smaller populations. All those who have lost their character go to the metropolis. All who have doubtful methods of living make for the same place. In this respect a great city, if it does not become itself a "wen," soon shows many a "wart" on its otherwise fair surface.

It is against this mischief that we have to combat. We have to treat this form of evil with discretion, and we have to bear it with patience. We have to improve our laws with respect to dwellings; we have to exercise a more stringent police over the dangerous classes. We have to pay a tax for the many advantages of civilization. But those advantages have not to be forgotten. Our great cities collect many enjoyments, and they furnish many auxiliaries to the mental and moral culture of the well disposed.

Since, however, it is obviously in the course of things that there should be great cities, since all the declamations in the world will never restore manufactures to the cottage, since the facilities for communication are multiplied a hundredfold, we may as well thankfully admit that the new order of things has brought many blessings, and that the accompanying evils are such as result from the vices of mankind, or may be mitigated by general philanthropy and civic care.

THE English mail has arrived, though, as was expected, a little behind the usual time, the Avoca having had to make two trips to Galle without the regular overhaul, in consequence of the breakdown of the Malta; but as we get London news to the 13th of July, we still maintain the previously established interval of three weeks.

The domestic news is of considerable interest. The great question before the Legislature was the Irish Land Bill. After twenty-three sittings, this passed through the House of Commons without any material alteration; and, considering how novel were some of its proposals, and how unpalatable many of them were to the landed interest, this must be considered a rapid rate of progress for a measure on its first introduction. Hitherto great reforms have required to be produced session after session, but in this instance one session has been enough to inaugurate a great change. The House of Lords has not stood in the way of passing what has thus commended itself to the Commons, and the latest news informs us that the bill has been read a third time. That it will be an absolutely final measure is hardly to be expected. So important a re-construction of the relations between landlord and tenant may be expected in practice to develope some defects, and even perhaps to pave the way for further changes. Nor is it likely to pacify those who do not want to be pacified; but the steady and industrious class of farmers who wanted security and not sedition, will accept it with gratification.

That Irish reforms, however, are not all to be made immediately applicable to the case of the Sister Isle has been sufficiently proved by the fact, that a proposal for disendowing and disestablishing the English Church in Wales has been rejected by a large majority, and that, too, although the English Church is the Church of the minority in the Principality.

The Education Bill has just got into committee, but the principal difficulty it meets with is that of securing the rights of the religious minority. All local rate-boards are likely to have the dominant Church strongly represented, and the weaker sects seem to fear that they will be overborne, and that a system apparently representative will give to the minority nothing but the satisfaction of being always beaten. It is not yet clear how the controversy will end, or whether this denominational jealousy will not imperil the bill for this session. Mr. FORSTER, the Minister in charge of the bill, has avowed his conversion to the theory of compulsory education. It is to be noted also that a proposal for gratuitous education has been rejected.

A change in the Cabinet has removed Earl GRANVILLE from the Colonial Office, so that he will not be privileged to write any more caustic and irritating despatches to wound the susceptibilities of the struggling New Zealanders. The Colonial question has been discussed in the House of Lords on Earl RUSSELL's motion, but not apparently with any definite results. The fact that threatening difficulties have been successfully tided over both in Canada and New Zealand is accepted as a proof that the abandonment policy is a sound one. The New Zealand Loan Bill, however, has been read a first time, and this concession of Imperial help seems likely to be acquiesced in.

The British-Indian telegraph line is completed between England and India, and to secure the maintenance of a prompt delivery of messages, a duplicate Mediterranean line is proposed, and when the Avoca left Galle the English news was only two days old. The Great Eastern had returned from her Indian cruise and was ready for fresh work in the service of submarine telegraphy.

The exciting event on the Continent was the unexpected offer of the Spanish Crown to a German prince of the Hohenzollern family, and the expressed willingness of this prince to be a candidate. Prussia, although professing to be entirely disinterested, was quite prepared to forward the project. But this intrusion of the German element among the Latin races was more than France could bear, and war was threatened. Other countries interfered to smooth down the difficulty, and according to the latest intelligence the obnoxious candidature was withdrawn, and France was pacified. But for a time serious apprehensions of a rupture seem to have been entertained, and the money market was violently agitated. The event, however, will hardly increase the goodwill between France and Prussia, and is not likely to forward the once suggested policy of mutual disarmament.

Some more of the Athenian brigands seem to have been captured and executed; and thus the Englishmen who perished at their hands may have rendered to Greece an unintended service, by stimulating the Government to strong measures against an evil which was becoming the curse of the country.

If the Œcumenical Council was really summoned, as is said, for the express purpose of securing a declaration of the infallibility of the POPE, its object has been answered, for the dogma now rejoices in an authoritative affirmation, and Catholics can triumph or grieve as they think that the dogma will either benefit or injure the prospects of their Church.

The temporary panic in the money market, caused by the fear of a European war, has not injuriously affected colonial securities, and it is satisfactory to note that the three articles of colonial export—wool, copper, and tallow—seem to be all finding an improving market.

THE MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE will be found on the sixth page.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—This institution continues to progress in a satisfactory manner, and the class has become so large that another pupil-teacher has been appointed. It has been suggested in connection with the school, that an advantage would be gained by assimilating the rules more closely with those adopted in Melbourne, and by fixing the course of instruction in the following manner:—1. Elementary freehand drawing; 2. Practical geometry; 3. Practical perspective (according to Butler Williams), to be gone through by all pupils. They might then select mechanical drawing (

Beards caused much out-door agitation, and great perplexty prevails. Mr. Forster has declared himself a convert to the principle of direct compulsion.

Mr. Watkin Williams's motion for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales was forced on without the concurrence of the Liberal party, and was defeated by a heavy majority.

When the discussion on the Contagious Disease Act arose, Mr. Crawford insisted upon the exclusion of strangers and reporters. Fragmentary reports of four hours' proceedings have been published. The reporters were cheered on returning to their gallery.

The second reading of the Clerical Disabilities Bill, enabling clergymen to lay aside orders, has been carried; and the University Tests Bill passed by a majority of 125, the mass of the Conservatives declining to vote.

The Convocation Committee recently appointed are losing no time. Two companies of scholars, including eminent Nonconformists, have been chosen to undertake the Old and New Testaments. Rules for their guidance are already prepared for the work to begin.

Mr. Ffolkes, a Romish pervert, was received back into the English Church.

White, who shot at Mr. Buxton, is pronounced insane.

Boulton and Park, the young men who wore women's apparel, have disclosed frightful habits of demoralisation in an extensive circle. They and their accomplices have been arrsigned on charges of felony and misdemeanour. Their trial is fixed for July.

Blackwood's Magazine most savagely reviews "Lothair," and attacks Disraeli for widening the breach in the Conservative party.

Mr. Dicey has accepted the editorship of the *Observer*. Shirley Brookes succeeds Mark Lemon on *Punch*.

The Ascot Cup was won on the 16th by Sabinus, Trocadero second, Minster third.

The Great Eastern is moored off Sheerness, in excellent condition.

OBITUARY.

The suddenness of Charles Dickens's death produced a profound sensation and universal grief; he was interred in Westminster Abbey. Thomas Nunnerly, the eminent Leeds surgeon; Cyrus Redding; Mr. Linklater, solicitor; Mr. Samuel Laing, jun., Canon Mackreth, Colonel George M'Donnell, Bishop Heber's widow, Sir Norman Lockhart; Rev. Bramwell Smith, of Birmingham, by suicide.

CONTINENTAL.

FRANCE.

The result of the Plebiscite has practically restored personal government. Ollivier's position becomes daily more precarious. In consequence of two defeats last week, he challenged a vote of confidence and found no opposition, as the party does not desire a premature crisis. There is a rupture between two sections of the Left. The Duc de Grammont has entered upon the duties of the Foreign Office. Saqueroniere has been appointed Ambassador to Constantinople; Jour L'Auvergne, Minister to Vienna; and Paradal to Washington.

The Duc de Magenta has again requested to be relieved of the Governorship of Algeria.

Victor Noyes' father has died of grief.

Agricultural prospects are discouraging, owing to drought. Great stagnation exists in the Paris building trades; 200,000 workmen are in great distress.

The Emperor is suffering from gout.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Cortes has resolved that the Monarch chosen must have a majority of the whole number of deputies. This excludes the Montpensier resolution.

The Portuguese Ministry it is expected is in the interest of Spain.

Prim repudiates the responsibility or desire to profit by the selection.

The Portuguese Chambers protested against an Iberian Union.

Quiet is restored at Lisbon. An army increase is demanded. The Spanish Cortes has passed a Civil Marriage Bill; a measure was also intreduced for the gradual abolition of slavery.

The Cuban Bishops refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Spanish Government.

The party of brigands while carrying off £6000 a ransom of Englishmen captured near Gibraltar, were attacked, and three killed. Part of the money was recovered.

ITALY.

Garibaldi and sons are implicated in guerilla insurrections.

The Budget now before Parliament involves large retrenchments.

Electoral rights are conceded to women at municipal elections.

The Œcumenical Council is to be prorogued on July 1st to 15th October, and will sit through next year to complete the organisation of the Church. The Infallibility dogma when discussed encountered strong opposition from several Cardinals and Archbishops, but to no avail.

The Eastern Church branch is already alienated, and an extensive German secession is deemed probable.

The leading European Governments have addressed warnings to the Pope in vain.

GERMANY.

The Prussian King and Count Bismark visited the Czar at Ems.

Count Bismark intends visiting English watering places.

The Princess Royal of Prussia has been delivered of a daughter.

GREECE.

Seven of the captured brigands were tried and executed; two chiefs escaped to Asia Minor. The stern attitude of the protecting Powers has roused the Athenian Government from its guilty apathy.

ROUMANIA.

MAY 29.

A terrible massacre of Jews by Christians is reported at Botuschany.

[A later dispatch, contained in American papers received from California, contradicts this.—ED. *S. M. H.*]

AMERICA.

The Senate have rejected the San Domingo Annexation Treaty; but the President has submitted a new one for ratification.

The President has signed the Northern Pacific Railway Bill.

The Protectionist party sustained a decided check on all their measures, as the duties are reduced.

There are increased penalties in cases of fraudulent naturalisation.

The New York Fillibusters to Cuba were attacked and dispersed; a large quantity of ammunition was captured by the Spaniards.

President Grant refuses belligerent rights to the rebels, or to recognise a State war.

NEW YORK, JUNE 16.

Gold closed at 113¼. Petroleum, 27 cents; flour, 6 dollars to 6.20 dollars.

CANADA.

Charity has kept the skulking Fenians from starvation, who have returned to their homes, and the Fenian game is played out.

The Governor-General publicly thanked the Volunteers and Militia for their prompt and effective response; the easy defeat of the Fenians is attributed to the accurate firing of the Canadian forces.

Prince Arthur has received the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

COLOMBO.

JULY 9.

Australian sovereigns are half per cent. premium.

GALLE.

JULY 15.

The Duke of Edinburgh spent ten days a Mauritius very pleasantly; he left Port Louis for the Cape on the 3rd June.

Sir Henry Barkly left the same day.

The mail for England, by the French mail steamer Volga, from Galle to Marseilles, passed through the Suez Canal, and was delivered in twenty days.

It is expected the English company will reduce their rate of passage fares.

The French Government have organised a transport service, via the Suez Canal, from Toulon to Saigon.

The Avoca was four and a half days late. The mails from Australia go by the Bombay, and will arrive one week later.

CALCUTTA.

JULY 2.

Australian gold, bars, 16¾ rupees per sicca weight; sovereigns, 20s. 10½d. each; exchange on London, bank bills, six months, 1s. 11⅞d.

The revenue is expected not to show a deficit.

The finance department misled the Government and the public.

Street tramways to the extent of twenty-two miles are proposed for Calcutta, at the rate of £2000 per mile.

Distress is threatened in some provinces, from the scarcity of food.

The Lesseps testimonial is supported by the Chamber of Commerce.

It is reported that inexhaustible gold-fields have been discovered at Khotan.

BOMBAY.

JULY 6.

The steamer John Dryden, from Bombay to London, with a cotton cargo worth £80,000, was lost near Aden. The crew were saved.

The ship Aurora, 1115 tons, with a full cargo of cotton and wool, for Liverpool, was burnt off Bombay. In connnection with this matter a regular plot has come to light. Two English brokers and a Parsee leagued with the captain and carpenter to burn the ship. Money was raised on false bills of lading for rubbish, which was heavily insured, by which the banks and underwriters would become heavy losers. This led to further disclosures of commercial morality. Tinley, Scott, and Co. advanced £18,000 to Captain Brown, of the ship Teresa, and a Parsee, on false bills of lading. Captain Marriott and the carpenter of the Aurora have been arraigned before the Criminal Sessions.

CHINA.

Fighting continues between the Imperialists and Mohamedan rebels in the North.

A telegram, received at Galle, dated Pekin, 25th June, reports an organised outbreak by a mob, who massacred the French Secretary of Legation, Count Promhanird, French Consul, priests, sisters of mercy, and three Russian subjects. The cathedral was burnt to the ground. Order has since been restored. No official intimation of this news has reached any European Government.

HONGKONG

JUNE 22.

ARRIVALS.—1550 tons of Sydney coals; 800 tons were sold at 7.10 dollars, ex Godown. Market quotations, Australian coal, 6.75 to 7 dollars.

It is expected that Labrian and Australian coal mixed will be quite equal to English.

Freights dull, and supply of tonnage excessive.

Exchange on London, 4s. 7d.

Australian sovereigns, 4.40 dollars to 6 dollars.

FOO CHOW.

JUNE 16.

Exchange on London, 4s. 7½d., nominal.

The tea market has opened, but purchasers insist on lower rates.

The general quality of the new crop is reported as moderate.

Four clippers are chartered for the colonies.

SHANGHAI.

JUNE 16.

Small stock of coal. Quotations: 5½ taels.

EXCHANGE.—On London, 6s. 2d. per tael.

The Albyn's Isle is chartered to leave Hankow direct for Australia with teas. Two other vessels are fixed, against nine loading last year for the colonies.

MANILA.

JUNE 15.

EXCHANGE.—On London, 4s. 3d.

TONNAGE.—In fair demand.

BATAVIA.

JUNE 24.

Australian sovereigns, 12-40.

EXCHANGE.—On London, 11-80 per £.

SINGAPORE.

JULY 1.

FREIGHT.—To London, £2 per ton. The demand for tonnage is slack, owing to large arrivals of shipping.

Exchange on Australia, 60 days, 4.7½ per dollar; Australian sovereigns, 4.60 dollars.

Flour inquired for at 6½ dollars.

Coals in large stock; a sale of Australian ex Emile, 5.20 to 5 dollars per ton cash.

JAPAN.

JUNE 6.

The coal mines near Nagasaki are favourably reported on by naval officers.

An expedition has been planned to Corea by the British, French, American, and Japanese fleets.

COMMERCIAL.

Spanish and Russian loans fully subscribed for.

Nine copper mining companies are winding up.

The last instalment to Overend and Gurney's creditors is announced.

A good inquiry for money, Bank rate of interest, 3 per cent.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Brisk at quotations; Victorian sixes, January-July, 116; ditto, April-October, 112. New South Wales fives, 1871-73, January-July, 102⅝; ditto fives, 1888-1895, January-July, 104½. New Zealand fives, 1891, 99½; ditto sixes, 1891, March, 112. Queensland sixes, January-July, 112½; ditto, 1891, 112. South Australian sixes, 1893—1908, 112. Hobson's Bay Railway, 57; ditto bonds, sixes, 104. Tasmanian, 111½.

Australian bank stock drooping. The hay harvest being lost, and corn advancing, has checked a rise in the stock markets. Consols dull, 92½.

WOOL MARKET.

The third series of sales opened on the 16th. The arrivals were 273,854 bales, including Victoria, 18,600; New South Wales and Queensland, 59,300; Tasmania, 13,184; South Australia, 2600; Western Australia, 3700; New Zealand, 65,800; Cape, 25,000; 9000 were forwarded direct from ship to Yorkshire. The attendance of buyers was good, and biddings animated and more in favour of holders; prices equalled the closing rates of last series. The fourth and fifth series, being fixed for the 27th October, produced a good effect. Trade is reported as improving both at home and abroad, and consumption active.

PRODUCE MARKET.

New Zealand flax is in better request; considerable parcels have been sold, and a fair demand is expected henceforward.

COPPER.—Australian, £74; Chilian dealers exerting themselves to work up the market.

TALLOW.—Transactions important. Large quantities freely taken at 3d. per cwt. less than last month. The quarter's imports were 9718 casks; sales, 7248 casks; stock, 14,864 casks.

COCOANUT OIL.—Sydney inquired for, and prices fully supported.

HIDES.—Market much the same; arrivals limited; demand steady, and all offered were cleared at extreme prices.

LEATHER.—The quantity offered was considerable. No alteration in prices.

HORNS and BONES remain at the same prices.

MIMOSA BARK.—Sales of 320 tons; business done in chopped to arrive, at £8 10s.; ground, dull of sale; fine Adelaide, £8 10s.

EXPORT MARKET.

The month's shipments show no departure from the cautious attitude assumed this year. The aggregate value is £899,300—a decline of £89,471 on last month, and nearly £400,000 less than the corresponding period of last year. To Victoria, £39,013; decrease, £33,674. To Sydney, £236,479; decrease, £4594. To Adelaide, £94,224; increase, £4962. To Queensland, increase, £9986. To Swan River, decrease, £960. Tasmania and New Zealand shipments show a decrease of £48,813.

On May 7th there was cleared at Rochfort for Melbourne: 265 hogsheads 565 quarter-casks 204 cases brandy; for Sydney: 55 hogsheads 290 quarter-casks 1360 cases brandy, 100 cases wine; 334 quarter-casks 2455 cases brandy, for either port. Another cargo consists of:—For Melbourne: 48 hogsheads 152 quarter-casks, 1817 cases. For Sydney: 95 hogsheads, 1070 quarter-casks, 1750 cases. The Tonia cleared at Rotterdam with red cases geneva for Melbourne, and 600 cases for Sydney, on the 7th of June. The C. J. left Charente with 48 hogsheads, 336 quarter-casks. The principal exports to Sydney are—bar rod iron, 371 tons; hoop, 69 tons; plate, 139 tons; pig, 330 tons; sheet, 15 tons; galvanized, 152 tons; wire and wire rope, 165 tons; linseed oil, 7100 gallons; rape, 971 gallons; olive, 250 gallons; woolpacks, £3874; cornsacks, £495; gunpowder, 811 cwt.; tobacco, 192,734 lbs.; brandy, 40,596 gallons; rum, 21,101 gallons; red wine, 11,172 gallons; white, 6851 gallons; beer, bulk, 947 barrels; glass, 978 barrels; white salt, 755 tons; candles, 1130 cwt.; currants, 2597 cwt.; cheese, 256 cwt.; bacon, hams, 109 cwt.; malt, 3466 quarters; hops, 411 cwt.; fish, salt, £254.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FROM SYDNEY.—City of Manchester, Nineveh.

FROM MELBOURNE.—Lochness, Walmer Castle.

FROM ADELAIDE.—Collengrove, Duke of Sutherland, Wilhelm Gunther.

DEPARTURES.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Agamemnon, City of Vienna, Essex, Hampshire, Lanarkshire, Macduff, Mikado, Loch Leven, Moravian, Rutland, Western Empire, Racer, Jason, Tranquebar, Romeo, Urania.

FOR SYDNEY.—Damascus, La Hogue, Martha Birnie, Merwangee Tramjee, Zemindar, Alexander Duthie, Helene, Resolute.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Archibald Foller, Beltana, City of Adelaide, Conatto.

ARRIVED.

FROM HOBART TOWN.—Wagoola, Windward.

FROM LAUNCESTON.—Fugitive, Abdul Medjid.

SAILED.—For Hobart Town: St. Brycedale; For Launceston: Westbury.

LOADING.—Melbourne, 25; Sydney, 17; South Australia, 14.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

A debate on the Colonial policy of the Government has taken place in the House of Lords on the resolutions of Earl Russell; in the speech of the noble earl, his chief attack on the Ministry was with respect to their treatment of Canada; Earls Granville and Northbrook defended the new colonial policy of self-protection.

The Exchequer Chamber have decided that Colonial Legislatures have power to grant an indemnity for acts committed in the colonies.

Emigration to Canada continues.

The New Zealand Loan Guarantee Bill has been read a first time.

The ironclad Cerberus, for the Victorian Government, was floated out of dock, and the men shipped.

The survivors of the crew of the Mercurius, after a long detention, were rescued from the Brazilian coast.

The April mails, via San Francisco, were delivered in London on the 28th June.

The fusion of the wool sales into one for November has strengthened the market, which opened rather brisk, and fully supported the tendency upward, except for best descriptions.

The copper market is better; Wallaroo is quoted at £75.

Tallow is dearer.

Rain has improved harvest prospects, and wheat is consequently, lower.

The petition for winding up the European Insurance Company was dismissed.

The health of the Right Hon. Mr. Childers causes much anxiety.

Earl Granville takes the seals as Minister for Foreign Affairs; Viscount Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies; and Lord Halifax, Privy Seal; Mr. Forster retains his position at the Education Board, and is made a Cabinet Minister.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Clarendon, Sir James Clark, Lord Arthur Clinton, Professor Syme, Jerome Buonaparte.

ARRIVED.—Patriarch, Somersetshire, Underley, Sir John Lawrence, True Briton, and Orwell.

SAILED.—For Adelaide: Glen Osmond, and Lansdowne. For Melbourne: Colonial Empire, Niagara, Annesley, British Envoy, and Jerusalem. For Sydney: Sarah Grice, Queen of Nations, and Ann Duthie, off Cape Clear on 7th July.

LONDON, JULY 9.

General Prim's nomination of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the Spanish Throne has caused great excitement in France; and the Duke of Grammont will regard the election of the Prince as a menace to France.

The Spanish Cortes is convoked for the 20th July.

French Rentes are quoted at 70.50.

The London Stock Exchange is much excited; and Spanish, Turkish, and Italian stocks have been considerably affected; a better feeling prevails to-day, as France is calming down.

Consols rule at 92½.

Victorian securities, 112; New South Wales, 102; Queensland, 109; New Zealand, 100.

A South Australian loan of £30,000 is advertised; tenders to be opened on the 30th July.

Mr. Childers is recovering.

The May mails via Brindisi were delivered in London on the 8th July; that via Marseilles is expected on the evening of the 9th.

ARRIVED.—Tamana, Berean, White Eagle.

SAILED.—Alnwick Castle, Viola.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Irish Land Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords, and after several amendments passed through committee on the 28th June,

Five more of the brigands implicated in the Marathon massacre were hanged at Athens on the 20th June.

A collision occurred on the Great Northern Railway, near Newark, between passenger and a goods trains, which resulted in the death of sixteen persons, and serious injury to a large number.

The degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Duke of Argyll, Sir W. Mansfield, and Admiral Keppel, at the Oxford Commemoration.

Mr. Trevallyn, M.P., has resigned his office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in consequence of a difference with his colleagues on the Education Question.

Vice-Chancellor Sir William James has been appointed Chief Justice of the Chancery Court of Appeal, *vice* Baron Selwyn, deceased.

The petition for winding up the European Assurance Company was dismissed, on the ground that the petitioners had not paid up their calls.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending 30th June amounted to £16,300,000.

The American cotton crop exceeds that of last year.

The Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company propose laying a duplicate cable to Alexandria.

The House of Commons rejected an amendment on the Education Bill for the gratuitou instruction of children.

The House of Representatives at Washington have passed a resolution, requesting the President to inquire from the English Government, by what right American fishing-boats are stopped on their voyages on the fishing grounds.

The English and French Governments are in communication relative to the rectification of the map of the Red Sea.

In consequence of the success of the Catholics at the elections in Belgium the Ministry are expected to resign.

An earthquake shock was experienced at Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, and at Santorini in the Greek Archipelago, where a town was destroyed and a small island submerged.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey is ill.

The French contingent of 90,000 men was outvoted by 203 against 31.

The Orleans Princes wrote to the French Corps Legislatif, asking for an abridgment of the decree of banishment; the Government declared the time inopportune to grant their request, and the Corps rejected the petition by 172 against 31 votes.

The rumours of Ministerial changes in Paris are unfounded.

The Emperor is better, and presided at a Council of Ministers.

Queen Isabella has signed her abdication of the Spanish throne in favour of the Prince of Asturias.

A Spanish deputation has arrived in Prussia to offer the Crown to Prince Hohenzollern, who has accepted the candidature; the French Press and political parties opposed General Prim's projects; M. Ollivier declared that the French Government desired peace, but with honour; if war was necessary it would not be declared without the consent of the Corps Legislatif.

The Cabinets of London, Florence, and Vienna are disposed to join in the diplomatic action of France for the removal of the difficulties which have arisen in consequence of Prince Hohenzollern's candidature; the Duc de Grammont stated that France will not suffer a foreign Power to place Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain, and the statement received loud applause in the Corps Legislatif.

The debate on the infallibility of the Pope has terminated in the Œcumenical Council, and the dogma is voted.

General Pollock is made a Field Marshal, and other promotions follow.

General George Balfour is appointed a K.C.B.

A banquet was given on June 22nd, by the chairman of the British Indian Telegraph Company; the Prince of Wales was present. Messages were sent and replies received. The Viceroy of Egypt, the Viceroy of India, President Grant, and Lord Mayo exchanged messages.

Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, a Liberal, was elected member for Bristol.

OBITUARY.—Sir Archibald Boglo, Marquis of Lothian, and Earl of Paildington.

LATEST TELEGRAMS,

IN

CONSEQUENCE OF DELAY OF MAIL.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The London journals censured Prim's project to place Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain. On the 10th and 11th war was considered imminent; a panic occurred on the Exchange and the Bourse; France is awaiting Prussia's reply before declaring war; the Spanish troops are in motion on the frontier. The French Press is warlike, and there are dissensions in the French Cabinet on the question of peace or war. The King of Prussia acknowledged to authorising Prince Hohenzollern's acceptance of the Crown, and France demands his refusal to reign in Spain. The Prussian journals say that Prussia is disinterested, but cannot lower her dignity by interfering in Spain's selection; the British Ministry regrets such strong language.

On the 13th July the Spanish Ambassador at Paris was notified by the father of Hohenzollern of the latter's renunciation of his candidature, and the general belief is that peace is now secured.

Baron Lesseps has visited London, and was decorated with the Star of India.

Mr. King is knighted.

The Irish Land Bill was read a third time in the Lords.

OBITUARY.—Serjeant Kinglake; Vantoyle, Bishop of Kilmore.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

WEDNESDAY.

Heaton has been committed for trial for a libel on Forsyth and Co.

GRAFTON.

WEDNESDAY.

The Agnes Irving arrived this evening, and sails on Saturday morning.

Wind, west; weather fine.

MELBOURNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Dr. L. L. Smith has announced himself as a candidate in the room of a member retiring by rotation.

Three elections will occur this month.

It is stated that the Malmsbury reservoir will require from £20,000 to £30,000 to repair it.

The onion crops in the Geelong district have been attacked by worms.

Dr. Bleasdale has applied to the Board of Agriculture for the samples of all the wines exhibited, for experiments.

The flood at Wentworth is two inches higher than that of 1867.

Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report a short supply of stock. Prime beef is 27s. 6d. per 100 lbs.; prime mutton, 3d. per lb., and sinking.

Messrs. Power, Rutherford, and Co. report that 14,000 sheep were yarded, of which 5000, from Riverina, were sold as follows:—Ewes, 10s.; best wethers, about 14s. Cattle of prime quality are £1 dearer, or 30s. per 100 lbs. 200 medium and inferior cows were sold at an average of £7.

QUEENSCLIFF.

WEDNESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Ellen, brig, and Briton, barque, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—At 6.30 p.m., Hero (s.), for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

WEDNESDAY.

The Gas Company have declared a dividend of 8 per cent.

At a meeting of the Executive Council to-day, it was decided to accept Captain Coste's proposals for the construction of a main line of railway, subject to the approval of Parliament.

ADELAIDE.

WEDNESDAY.

The Government proposal of retaining one officer of the military as commander, four non-commissioned officers, and a number of men, it is thought will be agreed to by Parliament.

Four of the Telegraph party got bogged coming from Angaston to Eden Valley, owing to the late heavy rains, and were put to considerable inconvenience.

The Land Bill goes into committee to-day, and is likely to be debated for many days.

Wheat is firm at 5s. 6d.; there are buyers, but no sellers. Flour is more inquired for, but there are no transactions.

Mrs. Hay, wife of Mr. Alexander Hay, M.L.A., died this morning.

ILLAWARRA LIGHT CAVALRY.—By a notice in the *Mercury* of the 2nd instant, it appears that a meeting was convened at Jamberoo, for the purpose of receiving the names of all parties wishing to enroll themselves as members of this projected corps. No formal proceedings took place, but those present expressed themselves willing to join, and as many as fifty are now enrolled. It has been reported by a gentleman in Jamberoo that Captain Baynes, of Sydney, when on his last tour of inspection of Volunteers, stated to Captain Black and another gentleman in Jamberoo, that the Government would gladly accept the services of the Illawarra Light Horse, and that all the country Volunteer companies ought to be cavalry, while Sydney and the suburbs could supply infantry. These places have not the same facilities of keeping horses as gentlemen, farmers, and tradesmen in the country, nearly all of whom keep horses, and therefore the Government prefer that all companies in the country should be cavalry.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The GLOBE says "various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared cocoas; but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor, Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a pure concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla cocoa above all others. For homœopathic and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor, Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick-lane London.—ADV.

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TO ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ.

FER FAVOUR OF THE HERALD.

MY DEAR OLD FRIEND,—While in the country lately, I was reading the report of the judges on samples of wine submitted to the Agricultural Society, and observing upon the interest which was felt in regard to this now important department of colonial industry, as indicated by the competition of persons of the highest standing in the colony for the prizes offered by the society—when I was asked if I was aware of what was said of myself, in relation to the French national collection of wines imported by me in 1832.

Having been referred to the report of the Intercolonial Exhibition 1866-67, I found therein, on my return to town, the following statement:—"As New South Wales is the parent of all the Australian colonies, so is Camden, the seat of Sir William Macarthur, the parent vineyard of Australia.

"The name of Macarthur must go down to posterity with honour, as the pioneer and planter of two vast interests—wool and wine. It was for them Mr. Busby travelled and made a famous collection of vines all over the best wine countries of Europe, and to this journey we owe his very useful little book. From this collection nearly—if not quite—all the vines in New South Wales have been obtained, and a very large share of the Victorian and South Australian plants."

It is now forty-five years since you assisted me in my first attempt to do something for the colony, by correcting the for Press while I was away from Sydney, of my first work on vines and wine, "Compiled from the works of Chaptal and other French writers, and from the notes of the compiler during a residence in some of the wine provinces of France." It is from a recollection of this, together with your intimate knowledge of my proceedings during an uninterrupted friendship and correspondence, extending over that long period, that I am induced to address to you a statement of the facts connected with my endeavours to promote vine culture in the Australian colonies, intending, with your approval, to publish the same. It is our duty in all things, to maintain the truth, and not to allow our good to be evil spoken of, even in secular matters. You could not be deprived of the satisfaction of having opened an important river to safe navigation, by cutting a canal from a neighbouring creek, and of having settled four hundred industrious farmers upon what you found, and what, but for your magnificent enterprise, would have in all probability to this day remained a pestilential swamp, because for this you were called a "mammoth monopolist." But you only did your duty to society by publishing your triumphant refutation of the calumnies by which you were assailed.

Although I have no calumnies to complain of, I do not think it would be right to allow what I did many years ago for the social progress of the colonies to be either misrepresented or ignored.

On my late father's determination to emigrate with his family to New South Wales, I proceeded to the south of France, and spent four months there in acquiring a knowledge of vine culture and wine-making, with a view to turning that knowledge to advantage on my arrival in the colony; and the first fruits of that expedition, as I have already said, appeared in the work already referred to, which was also the first fruit of the colonial Press, in the shape of a book.

In 1826, being in charge of the Orphan School Estate, I planted a vineyard at Bull's Hill, from which excellent wine was made by my successor there, Commander Sadleir, R.N., who, on my proceeding to England in 1831, favoured me with a small cask of it, which I got bottled in London, and distributed amongst various parties who took an interest in the colonies, by all of whom it was highly approved.

In 1830 I published a small "Manual of Plain Directions for cultivating Vineyards and making Wine;" in preparing which I received some valuable assistance from the late Mr. Shepherd, of the Darling Nursery, and, with the sanction of the Government, I put myself in communication with the proprietors of the few vineyards then existing, in order to have their cuttings preserved and conveyed to the Botanic Garden, for distribution among parties who might feel disposed to plant them; and I had reason to know that not a few vineyards owed their origin to this arrangement.

In the autumn of 1831 I visited the South of Spain, directing my chief attention to the vineyards of Xeres de la Frontem and Malaga; and from thence, entering France by the Eastern Pyrenees, I prosecuted my researches through the vine districts of Provence, the Rhine, Burgundy, and Champagne. I published my journal of this expedition at Sydney in 1832, and a pirated edition was also published in London shortly afterwards.

It was, of course, a principal object with me to collect plants of the most valuable vines from the vineyards which I examined, but, in addition to these, M. De Lisle, the Professor of Botany at Montpellier, and Curator of the Public Garden there, allowed me to take two cuttings from each plant forming the national collection, the original of which was at the Gardens of the Luxemburg, and of which the Montpellier Gardens possessed a duplicate. On my arrival at Paris I supplemented what I had obtained at Montpellier with eighty-two varieties, which were wanting in the Montpellier Garden. The cuttings were packed and carried through France in two cases, lined with oiled paper, and with moistened moss at each end of the cuttings.

On my arrival in London I addressed a letter to Lord Goderich, then Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, stating that "it is my wish to place this collection of vines at the disposal of H. M. Government, for the purpose, should it be deemed expedient, of forming an experimental garden at Sydney, to prove their different qualities, and propagate, for general distribution, those which may appear most suitable to the climate." My offer was accepted, and the cases having been carried to the Royal Gardens at Kew, the cuttings were repacked in close cases, buried in dry sand, under the superintendence of the late lamented Richard Cunningham, and forward to Sydney, where they arrived, apparently in the most excellent condition; but in the year 1834, only 344 were found alive out of the 543 varieties, which were obtained from the Montpellier and Luxemburg collections—while only three had died out of 65 varieties, collected by myself in the various vineyards I had examined.

This collection of vines was so highly appreciated by Governor Sir Richard Bourke that he requested some of the highest characters in the colony to form themselves into a board, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon their progress. The first report of this board was dated on the 14th February, 1834, and was published by the Government in the official *Gazette*, and also in a separate pamphlet, from which I quote the concluding paragraph:—

"We cannot conclude our observations on the collection of vines in Sydney Garden without congratulating your Excellency and the public at large upon the valuable accession to its agricultural resources which this colony has received, and expressing our sense of the great obligation which the inhabitants are under to Mr. Busby for having transferred to our shores, without any expense to the public, a national collection of vines, which, as that gentleman justly observes, it was for a long series of years the favourite project of the Agricultural Societies to establish in France, and which was at length accomplished only by the Minister of the Interior having at his command the resources of the empire.

"We have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

"FRANCIS FORBES, Chief Justice.
"ALEXANDER M'LEAY, Colonial Secretary.
"JOHN JAMIESON, Knt.
"WILLIAM MACARTHUR
"THOMAS SHEPHERD."

I ought to mention that the results of my expedition were mentioned by Sir William Macarthur in his valuable work, "Maro on the Vine," in terms which were entitled to my grateful acknowledgment; and also by the late Mr. Shepherd in his "Lectures on Gardening."

Let me now refer to the other side of the picture. I had left with the vines minute directions to incorporate the plants obtained at the Luxemburg with those obtained at Montpellier, so that each variety might appear in its proper place, according to the printed catalogue of the Luxemburg—a copy of which I had procured at Paris with great difficulty and at a high price, owing to its being out of print, and left, with my own catalogues, in the hands of the director of the garden; and the Board had also made the following recommendation:—"As it is of the first consequence to the success of experiments made in this colony upon the vines of foreign countries, that the original names of the varieties should be carefully preserved, we would beg to suggest, for your Excellency's consideration, whether it will not be advisable either to cause Mr. Busby's manuscript catalogues to be printed for public information, as they contain the names also and references to the original numbers of the vines, according to the Luxemburg arrangement; or to have the names of the varieties, now alive, attached to the numbers under which they are arranged in the Sydney Garden. The latter course would seem to be more simple, but the former will be more systematic in the arrangement of the vines, and will afford a greater facility in supplying any deficiencies, should it be determined hereafter to complete the collection from France."

When I visited Sydney in 1840, I visited the Gardens in company with a friend, and was making some inquiries as to the arrangement of the vines, when I was told by the gentleman who then had charge of the Garden, that "they were all in confusion, and it was all Mr. Busby's fault." But, unfortunately, I did not learn what the fault was, from my friend having immediately told him that it was Mr. Busby to whom he was speaking. I may here mention that this was not the first instance in which I had reason to suppose that my interference with the Public Garden was rather resented as an intrusion than appreciated as a service. On a future visit to Sydney I found that the French National Collection of vines, of which the Agricultural Societies of France were proud, and of which the Governments of Spain and Italy had thought it worth while to procure duplicates, had been thought unworthy to retain its place in the Public Garden of Sydney, where no trace of them was to be found. A like fate befel those which were sent to South Australia on the settlement of that colony, in compliance with a request which I had made in an official letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, from New Zealand. These flourished for a time in the Public Garden at Adelaide, as I was informed by the gardener in whose charge they had been placed. Sir George Grey also spoke to me of the "Busby vines," which, he said, "had done so much good in that colony." But when I visited Adelaide in 1863, no one could give me any information about them.

In a work published in London in 1843, under the title of a treatise "On the Culture of the Vine and Orange in Australia and New Zealand, by George Suttor, F.L.S.," there is the following passage (page 31):—

"The French vines cultivated in Australia were mostly from the Montpellier and Luxemburg varieties, and were, as I was informed by my friend, Allan Cunningham, Esq., collected by order of the present benevolent monarch of the French, and forwarded to the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, where they were packed in moss dipped in a solution, by which means life was preserved, till most of them arrived at the Botanical Gardens, Sydney. This was in the time of William IV.; and it is to these two excellent sovereigns that the colony is indebted for these good varieties of French vines."

Perhaps I ought to regard such a statement as this, as well as that made in the report of the Intercolonial Exhibition, in the light of an oblique compliment; as implying an opinion which on lately looking over some old letters I found expressed in one from Mr. Kirkpatrick, of Malaga, the grandfather of the present Empress of the French, who held a consular appointment there, and was much my friend during my visit to that city. In advising me of the shipment of a selection of the vines of Malaga, he said—"So grand an expedition would have done honour to a public community."

I extract the following passage from a printed letter which I addressed, in 1866, to the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, then Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the endeavour—ineffectual as it proved—to obtain the assistance of the Home Government towards procuring restitution of the property of which I had been robbed by one of her Majesty's representatives, either by the direct interposition of her Majesty's authority, or by referring my "Petition of Right" to a Court of Judicature.

After a reference to the public employment in which I had spent the best sixteen years of my life, and to the testimonials which were recorded in the Colonial Office to "the zeal and integrity with which I had discharged my public duties," and a short statement of my labours detailed in this letter, I added that "The money, to say nothing of the time, which I expended in these pursuits, if it had been invested in colonial securities for my own benefit, would by this time have accumulated to a fund, the interest of which at colonial rates, would have amounted to from £1000 to £1200 a year. Of course this was altogether a work of supererogation on my part. It was the gratification of a youthful ambition, and I do not found any claim upon it; but at least, I was not entitled to expect that I should be brought to poverty in my old age, by the confiscation of my rightful property, through the instrumentality of the subordinates of that department under which I had rendered these services official and otherwise. Such however is the only recognition my services have met with." After having seen the draft of this letter you agreed with me that "it would be only setting myself right with the public to have it published."

I remain, &c.,

JAMES BUSBY.

August 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Perhaps you will do me the favour to allow the enclosed letter—which was, yesterday morning, addressed to the Editor of the *Empire* newspaper (who has not seen fit to notice it) to appear in the *Herald*.

Yours obediently,
A. O. MORIARTY.

3rd August.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMPIRE.

SIR,—I will thank you to take the first opportunity of contradicting the statement implied, if not directly conveyed, in this morning's *Empire*, to the effect that any charge of misappropriating public moneys has been made against me, or that any defalcations have occurred in the Lands Department.

Your obedient servant,
A. O. MORIARTY.

2nd August, 1870.

PERSONATION AT ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It was promised that a bill to amend the electoral law would be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing session. Our delegates to Victoria have had the opportunity of being informed there how the ballot is protected by the registry ticket from the frauds of personation and double voting, which frauds have been loudly complained of as being notoriously practised here since the introduction of vote by ballot. After the late general election there were not so many complaints as after previous elections, at least I have only heard a few; for instance, Dr. Wilson, at the declaration of the poll, said his defeat was caused by personation. Several other defeated candidates knew they were defeated by personation and double voting; but as their committees had knowledge that these frauds were practised by persons on their own side, though not to so large an extent as was practised against their candidates, it prevented them from taking proceedings, as there was sure to be a retaliation from their opponents. It appears that it is considered in town and country districts that there is a free trade in those frauds. Each of the several Governments since the introduction of the ballot has been called upon to pass a bill for the prevention of those frauds, as also several members of the Legislative Assembly to introduce a bill for that purpose. It is also well known, that every member of the Assembly is well aware of those frauds being practised; and as they refuse or decline to remove this plague spot from the electoral law, it is generally considered they are disposed, as a Free-trade Parliament, to continue the game of free-trade in those frauds. At the late East Sydney Election, three of my neighbours went together, between the hours of one and two o'clock, to give their votes, and demanding the ballot papers were told that their votes had already been taken, and received no satisfaction, but were desired to find out the parties who had personated them. In the country districts, with the fraud of personation double and even treble voting is practised; the adopts in these frauds having given votes early in the day at one polling place, immediately leave for a second, give votes there, and off again on horseback to a third, and do in like manner. This practice was detected in Victoria several years ago by a larger number of votes being given in one of their districts than the whole number of electors on the roll. Since then, the Victorians have protected the ballot by the registry ticket, which prevents personation and double voting. The great evils done by this personation and double voting are that they cannot be remedied by an election committee, as the unjust votes cannot be separated from the just ones after the ballot-paper is placed in the box, and therefore the candidate who has a majority by such votes cannot be unseated, nor can proof be given that he was the party to have money spent for procuring such votes. It appears that the British Parliament have determined, on introducing the ballot, to protect it by marking the number on the back of the ballot-paper corresponding with the number in the electoral roll, by which the vote of a personator can be detected by an election committee, and so struck off. But I consider it as a more simple way to have each elector supplied with a ticket by the revising officer of the electoral roll. These tickets could be distributed by the police to each party entitled to hold one, and produced at the poll before a ballot-paper could be obtained, the ticket marked, so that it could not be used for a second vote at that election; or, on the other hand, adopt the Victorian system—each elector to apply for his ticket.

I think that Mr. Forster will redeem the pledge made in 1864 to remedy this grievance, or that Dr. Wilson or some other member of the House, or defeated member not in the House who has been defeated by personation, will cause a bill to be introduced for the purpose of preventing swindling at elections in future.

I am yours, &c.,
ARISTIDES.

Sydney, July 12.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The great and momentous question of the future water supply has been considerably discussed, more particularly that portion appertaining to what is generally known as the George's River scheme, and the more that has been argued the weaker appears to be any merit which it was thought to possess.

Letters have also appeared in your late columns on this subject: one from Mr. Thomas Holt, *misquoting* Major Christie's letter on the Liverpool dam when first constructed, wherein that gentleman's memory has been taxed as to the state of things at that time. He says, "My impression is, that within one week of the salt water tide being altogether arrested, the water above the dam was used by the inhabitants," and expresses a regret "that a dam was not constructed eight or ten miles by river lower down."

Mr. Holt is very fond of interpolation, or adding what he thinks telling bits to the George's River scheme; certainly he had no warrant for the italicised addition, "*and was no longer even brackish.*"

Your Liverpool correspondent, however, of 25th instant kicks the balance of testimony high into the air, with his weighty and damaging facts, of a much more recent period—1861, when the Liverpool dam was washed away. He says, "After this great body of *fresh* water coming down, the river water at Liverpool was *undrinkable* for fully three months afterwards, on account of its saltness;" and in a P.S. he adds the testimony of a water-carrier, an old resident of thirty-six years' standing, "that for *fifteen years* after the completion of the dam (*i. e.*, I presume the first dam), the river water was undrinkable."

Now, Mr. Editor, I contend that were George's River a desirable place, or had a single feature to recommend it as a reservoir for a future supply of water to the inhabitants of this colony, and had the west head of Wallanora been the site fixed for a dam, we should not have had so persistent an advocate to this scheme as Mr. Holt has been; no obstacle appears to him insurmountable. The extensive mud flats and mud bottom to the river of from 20 to 40 feet in thickness, was to be dredged up and deposited anywhere, or in the deepest water of the river, that estuary being over 26 miles long, and these mud banks of organic deposits very numerous; therefore the more you stirred it the more it would apply to the old adage, besides which the cost would be a *mere trifle*, and the time required would fall perhaps within the present century; the doubt suggested whether fresh water would displace the salt was also easily overcome by pumping the river dry, another *trifle* of cost.

The very *wise* suggestion of one advocate, to drive down steel rods and ring blocks of stone on them, then pour down through the water cement to fill up the spaces, was worthy of a great engineer in dam making; then how apropos to find at the very threshold mud peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of this Portland cement, besides another necessary ingredient, a deposit of billions and trillions of tons of shell sand, no doubt suitable for lime.

Is it possible, Mr. Editor, that Mr. Holt, in his wildest fancy, could have dreamt of such utter bosh? Why, Sir, the scheme for closing our harbour and making Botany Bay the port, with a canal to the city, commencing somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Warren, is equalled only by such rubbish.

I ventured to state my belief that in the event of George's River being dammed, not all the waters disseminated from the Ganges, or Yellow River of China, would wash it clean in two generations; for this piece of temerity I have been stigmatised as one of the unbelievers.

The distillation process of "Aqua Pura," in your issue of the 28th, is too crude; it might do very well for a handful of population without any other resource, or as it is used at present for a pent-up people at sea, but not for a city whose requirements have already reached over thirty-six millions of gallons weekly.

Mr. William Fraser, in his letter which appeared in your issue of the 29th, has afforded some information on what he terms a successful result of damming out salt water at "Port Macquarie;" but he forgot to state that the part then above the dam was always dry twice in the twenty-four hours. He, however, drank tea made from that water *four years after*; it was free from salt, but it tasted of the mangrove timber. This is what is called a success!

Sir, I look upon the George's River scheme, or damming up any salt water estuary, for supply to this city, with very great alarm—as beyond anything else, it might be the means to bring about pestilence, disease, and death.

The Cook's River gutter, George's River, and Port Hacking, are snares and delusions, and this assertion capable of easy proof. What we must have is, wholesome fresh water, and plenty of it; and I firmly believe that no greater calamity could befall this country than the waste of means in so very doubtful a process, endeavouring to procure it from either one or a combination of the sources just named, and for which we have no precedent.

Yours very obliged,
E. S. HILL.

Woollahra Point, July 30.

SCARD V. TWENTYMAN AND WIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—A little inaccuracy appears in your report of the trial of this case as to the date of my marriage. I was married on the 24th March, 1856, and not in 1826 as reported, that year being ten years prior to my appearance in the world. In order that I may be clearly individualised by my friends I trouble you with this communication, which I am sure you will be good enough to publish.

THOMAS SCARD, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

Delta Cottage, Balmain, 3rd August.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The suggestion thrown out, in a letter recently published in the *Herald*, that a supply of water might be obtained from Liverpool, at small expense, is worthy of some consideration. I am not aware of the difference of level between the water at Liverpool and the lower parts of Sydney; but, at the worst, pumping can be resorted to equally well at Liverpool as at the mouth of George's River. Of course, I do not suppose that a full supply could be obtained from there, but a very large supplementary one, at a small cost. If the present dam were heightened some fifteen feet, it would throw back a head of water for some four miles and a half. Now, supposing that the sheet thrown back to average only 125 yards in width, we should have a reservoir containing about 5,000,000 cubic yards of water over and above the present supply when the river is dam high. This could be done without any material expense for purchase of land covered, and with positive advantage to manufactures already established. The water could be pumped into a properly-constructed reservoir near the railway line, and conveyed in eighteen-inch pipes to Sydney. One great advantage of this plan would be that the fall of the upper portion of George's River being considerable, much water would be collected after even a small rainfall, and this would present but a small surface for evaporation in comparison with what the same fall would were the river dammed lower down. Another advantage would be that the brackish creeks mentioned by a recent correspondent would be excluded.

The above might be carried out at a very small comparative cost. It would answer all present purposes as an additional supply for Sydney; and should the Government at some future time adopt a more extensive scheme, this would still remain as a supply, say for Newtown and the rapidly-increasing districts of Ashfield and Burwood.

AVON.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Your report of the conversation which took place between Mr. Sutherland (the Minister for Public Works), Mr. Lacey, and myself in respect of the manufacture of locomotives in the colony, does not convey to the public the object of our visit so completely as the importance of the question merits. As I am of opinion that the general public is almost as largely interested in the matter as the contractors, I will, therefore, with your permission, state what the precise nature of our visit was.

Some twelve months ago, Messrs. Vale and Lacey, and myself, entered into a contract with the Government to construct the whole of the locomotives which might be required during a term of five years, and we at once proceeded to make the necessary additions to our machinery, premises, and plant which this new industry demanded, involving us, as they have, in the expenditure of a good many thousand pounds.

Our contract specified a number of engines, and our first order was for eight out of that number, and some of these are now in course of completion, and certain work in connection with the whole eight is entirely completed; and in order to keep the men going who have fulfilled their part in the preliminary stages of manufacture, it is necessary that we should have other orders put in hand, otherwise we must dismiss men who have just got into the swing of their work.

It was to obtain these further orders that we followed up several preliminary applications by seeking a special interview with the Minister, who evidently sympathised with our position most heartily, knowing full well the outlay we had incurred, and the damage we should suffer, and with us the colony at large, if this new industry was to be thrown off the line just as we had commenced to run, still he was compelled to plead "no funds."

In the course of our interview Mr. Sutherland stated that he had discovered a flaw in our contract by which we might, if we chose, import the locomotives instead of making them here, at the same time he did us the justice to say, that he was aware that we had not taken advantage of our position in respect to the eight we were now manufacturing, but that we had faithfully adhered to the spirit of our undertaking. What we have imported in connection with the engines referred to, are the frames, the wheels and axles, the brass tubes, and some of the springs, and such patented articles as buffers and injectors.

It is quite true that these things might be made here if the orders for locomotives were large enough to justify the outlay for the costly machinery required to make them; but the amount of labour involved in them (which, after all, is what the colonists have to look to) is a mere nothing, the main articles being little more than raw material; and it would be most unwise to demand their being made here, as the cost to the colony would be mere wasted outlay on the small quantity required. It was, moreover, understood at the time the contract was entered into, that these things should be imported, and that is the reason why the contract was made out in its present form.

Allowing for the importation of the articles referred to, and for the whole of the material employed in the construction of the eight engines and tenders, more than half the money which we shall receive from Government will have been expended in labour and ad valorem duties, whilst so far as these first engines at any rate are concerned, I fear the contractors will have to content themselves with the satisfaction of having secured for the workmen of their adopted country the wages which otherwise would have been spent elsewhere.

And now with reference to the six engines which under our contract we claimed the right to import, and which are now in course of construction in England. It was owing to the emergencies of the department that these were sent for, and as I assured the Ministry it would have been far more to our advantage to have kept our work flowing by making them in the colony, had fair time been allowed us, than to send home for them, although an apparent small immediate profit may be the result, for unless our appliances are kept going and our workmen kept in the groove, loss instead of profit must be the final consequence.

It is generally understood that the Engineer-in-Chief contemplates a special description of engine for the mountain line, and we suggested to the Minister that we would be glad to undertake the building of this as a model for future ones for the purpose of temporarily keeping our establishment going, and would run the risk of the Parliament refusing to confirm the order of the Cabinet, and we hope he may see his way to do this.

The engine recently built under Mr. Whitton's direction at the Railway Works, and now working satisfactorily on the Goulburn line, with those we hope shortly to have on the rail from our own workshops, will, we feel assured, prove most triumphantly that we can do these works for ourselves, and it is not to be imagined that we shall ever again have recourse to importations.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS S. MORT

August 3.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

Brandy	£576	12 6
Gin	126	6 11
Whisky	13	14 8
Rum	672	0 0
Perfumed spirits	9	18 5
All other spirits	48	0 0
Wine	32	8 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	32	10 0
—— (in bottle)	138	4 6
Tobacco and snuff	166	16 0
—— unmanufactured	326	5 0
Cigars	13	2 6
Tea	31	16 0
Coffee and chicory	67	8 4
Sugar, unrefined	315	0 0
Gold	1	13 0
Pilotage	30	2 8
Dues	4	0 0
Ad valorem	879	9 8
Total	£3184	19 6

There was an active demand for wool at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s sale this afternoon, and about 250 bales changed hands at satisfactory prices. The lots remaining unsold were 15 bales scoured. The principal lines disposed of were:—Haigh, 5 bales scoured at 17½d., 3 at 14½d.; AB, 4 fleece at 13d., 6 greasy and clips at 6½d.; RAW, 9 scoured at 19½d., 3 pieces at 9¾d.; Lake Salvator, 22 fleece at 14½d., 2 pieces at 9½d.; Bowen Downs, 22 fleece at 16½d., 3 locks and pieces at 11½d; Rosebrook, 153 fleece at 14¾d. About 10,000 sheepskins changed hands at very full rates; superior lots realised a farthing advance—say 6d. to 6½d. for best, and 3½d. to 5¾d. for inferior.

The Sarah Neumann, from Liverpool, arrived this morning, with a general cargo, valued at £19,229. She brings large shipments of tobacco and bulk beer.

The half-yearly report of the Australian Gaslight Company at the general meeting held to-day shows a credit balance from previous account of £1893 11s. 5d., and net profits for the past six months amounting to £10,363 12s. 8d., making a total of £12,256 14s. 1d. available for distribution. £9407 7s. was appropriated to payment of dividend of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent. £2000 was added to reserve fund, and £849 7s. 1d. was carried forward.

The arrival of the branch mail steamer Alexandra at Adelaide places us in possession of English news to the 13th ultimo. The latest telegram reports a panic on the Stock Exchange and the Bourse, in consequence of rumours of war, arising out of the offer of the Spanish crown to a German prince. Consols were quoted at 92¼. Victorian debentures, 102; Queensland, 109; New Zealand, 100. A South Australian loan of £30,000 was advertised for tender up to 30th July. Copper market better; Wallaroo, 75. Tallow dearer. Wheat lower. The fusion of the last wool sales of the season into one, commencing on October 29th, has strengthened the market; prices tended upwards, except for best descriptions.

The Wool Ships Patriarch, Underly, Sir John Lawrence, Tamana, City of Manchester, and Nineveh have arrived home from Sydney.

From our telegram of June 18 we take the following items:—

Australian Government securities are brisk at quotations; Victorian sixes, January-July, 116; ditto, April-October, 112. New South Wales fives, 1871-73, January-July, 102⅝; ditto fives, 1888-1895, January-July, 104¼. New Zealand fives, 1891, 99½; ditto, sixes, 1891, March, 112. Queensland sixes, January-July, 112¼; ditto 1891, 112. South Australian sixes, 1893—1908, 112. Tasmanian, 111¼. Australian bank stock drooping. The hay harvest being lost, and corn advancing, has checked a rise in the stock markets. Money in request. Bank rate of discount 3 per cent.

The month's shipments show an aggregate value of £899,300 — a decline of £89,471 on last month, and nearly £400,000 less than the corresponding period of last year. To Victoria, £39,013; decrease, £38,674. To Sydney, £236,479; decrease, £4594. To Adelaide, £94,224; increase, £8962. To Queensland, an increase of £9986. To Swan River, a decrease of £960. Tasmania and New Zealand shipments show a decrease of £48,813.

The third series of wool sales opened on the 16th. The arrivals were—273,854 bales, including Victoria, 18,600; New South Wales and Queensland, 59,300; Tasmania, 13,184; South Australia, 2600; Western Australia, 3700; New Zealand, 65,800; Cape, 25,000; 9000 were forwarded direct from ship to Yorkshire. The attendance of buyers was good; biddings animated, and more in favour of holder. Prices equalled the closing rates of last series. The fourth and fifth series, being fixed for the 27th October, produced a good effect. Trade is reported as improving both at home and abroad, and consumption active. New Zealand flax is in better request; considerable parcels have been sold, and a fair demand is expected henceforward. Australian copper, £74; Chilian dealers are exerting themselves to work up the market. Tallow: Transactions important. Large quantities freely taken at 3d. per cwt. less than last month. The quarter's imports were 9718 casks; sales, 7248 casks; stock, 14,864 casks. Coconnut oil inquired for, and prices fully supported. Hide market much the same; arrivals limited; demand steady, and all offered were cleared at extreme prices. The quantity of leather offered was considerable; no alteration in prices. Horns and bones remain at the same prices. Mimosa Bark: Sales of 320 tons; business done in chopped, to arrive, at £8 10s; ground, dull of sale; fine Adelaide, £8 10s.

"Berkeley, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—ADV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000.
W. H. MACKENZIE, JUN., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, Jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, 276, George-street, Sydney. CAPITAL, £500,000.

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POLICIES issued to cover FIRE or MARINE risks at the lowest current rates of premium.
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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established 1849.
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c.
Principal Office—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

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Accumulated and invested fund £700,000
Total annual revenue 200,000
Reserved fund £50,000
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained from the Agents of the Society throughout the colony; or on application to
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.
INDEFEASIBLE *AND* MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
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M. B. Pell, Esq. (Consulting Actuary). | Sir James Martin, Q.C.
John Fraser, Esq.
A. H. Richardson, Esq.

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER:
ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, Esq., F.R.C.S., Eng., 229, Macquarie-street, Sydney.
SOLICITOR: W. W. Billyard, Esq.

Among the advantages offered by this Association are the following:—POLICIES are unchallengable on any ground, except fraud; PREMIUMS are moderate and the tables comprehensive; THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS belong to the members.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS may be paid by HALF-YEARLY or QUARTERLY instalments.
CLAIMS payable within THIRTY DAYS after proof.
A COMMITTEE of the Board meet daily.
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NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietory (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY for LIFE ASSURANCE and FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
The only Guarantee Society empowered by Special Act—27 VICTORIA—of the New South Wales Parliament to sue and be sued in this colony.

HEAD OFFICE.
17, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
ANNUAL REVENUE UPWARDS OF .. £300,000
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED BY MORE THAN 1600 SHAREHOLDERS NEARLY £800,000

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This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from Premiums, &c., is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms favourable to Assurers.

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The European Assurance Society is specially constituted to grant bonds or policies of indemnity to bankers, merchants, public companies, municipal corporations and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty of their employés.
The European is specially authorised by Imperial Parliament to guarantee the fidelity of Government officials.
Government and bank officials are charged the lowest rates of premium.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Established in 1803. Losses paid since the foundation of the Society, £3,132,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.—SPECIAL NOTICE TO INSURERS.—Permanent Rates are charged by this Office. The rates have not been increased since its establishment in this colony.
ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

THE CITY BANK.—Interest allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at credit of current accounts where such balance does not fall below two hundred pounds.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 1st July, 1870.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT.—Prepared only by the proprietor, 792, George-street Sydney.

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s and 2s 6d each; per post 1s 2d and 2s 10d.

NESTLE'S Bread and Milk Flour (no milk or sugar required), 3s packet
Alexandra feeders
Sulphur pastilles, for fumigating rooms
China and glass puff boxes
Schweitzer's cocoatina
Indiarubber tooth-brushes
Elastic stockings, knee caps, and ankleis
Mountain trusses
Rimmel's rose leaf powder
Piesse and Lubin's sachet bags
Greensill's (O'Kell's) Mona bouquet
Bertrand's concentrated floral essences
Silver top smelling-bottles
Thumb smelling-bottles
Piesse and Lubin's "Steinberg blumengeheist"
Acetate iron and glycerine (the new hair dye)
Gazelle cod liver oil
The celebrated "May Apple" pills
"Podophyllin," for indigestion
Soothing powders for infants, in 1s packets
A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

CHURCHILL'S SYRUPS of LIME, IRON, and SODA.—Recommended by the faculty for consumption and all diseases of debility. Free from any unpleasant taste or smell.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Wholesale Agents, 112, Pitt-street.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, &c. EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH.

"Her Majesty's Gun Boat,

FOREIGN and COLONIAL TIMBER of all kinds, DOORS, casements, sashes, mantelpieces, &c., on hand or made to order, of thoroughly seasoned cedar or pine.
GALVANIZED IRON, sheet lead, zinc, nails, screws, &c.
DRAIN PIPES, chimney pots, paving tiles, fire-bricks, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Saw Mills, 483, George-st.

PAPERHANGINGS, at cost price. E. CURTISS, 344, Geo.-st., is selling off, previous to leaving colony.

PAPERHANGINGS, cost price.—Call and see the prices before purchasing elsewhere. E. CURTISS.

PAPERHANGINGS, at cost price. The Stock must be sold as I intend leaving the colony.

ESTIMATES for Painting and Paperhanging, at cost price, to clear out stock. Curtiss, 344, Geo.-st.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET hardwood, cedar, doors, sashes. ROLFE, Circular Qy.

HOBART Town Palings.—Superior samples, 5 and 6 feet, ex Malcolm. Brown and Son, Corporation Wf.

MARBLE Chimney Piece and Register Grate, for SALE, £4 16s. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

WANTED, 20 quiet young HORSES or MARES, for shipment. Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS EQUIPAGE, comprising pair of excellent Horses, light hooded Phaeton in good order, and nearly new set double Harness, the property of the late Mr. Linden. Price 80 guineas the lot. GIBSON.

HORSE, BUGGY, and HARNESS, £30 the lot; Horse, large Van, and Harness, £25
Horse, Dray, and Harness, £15; new Buggy, £20
Capital dogcart or buggy Horse, £12; new Harness, £5
Pair carriage Horses, £25; hooded Buggy, £35.
GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

TO BE SOLD, a good buggy HORSE, sound, and free from vice; capital hack. Apply Dr. NOTT'S Groom, Woollahra, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

TRAY BUGGY (by Lowe and Sleigh), Bay MARE, trots 12 miles per hour, warranted quiet and sound, with Harness complete, for £36; a bargain. Must be sold under Bill of Sale. Bona Fide, HERALD Office.

BROUGHAM.—A light second-hand one for SALE. Price £50. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street.

DOUBLE Seated BUGGY for SALE, very cheap. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street, near Kimpest.

FIRST-CLASS heavy dray HORSE for SALE, warranted in every respect. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Timber Merchants, Botany Road, opposite railway gate.

FOR SALE, 1-horse Brougham, light, roomy, and in capital condition. G. KISS, Bazaar, Pitt-street.

THREE Double-seated BUGGIES, Spring-carts of every description. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street.

NEW Panelled Spring Cart, £13; horse and spring cart, £10; horse, £5. Shop, Hyde Park-terrace.

MOORE'S COACH FACTORY, South Head Road, opposite Court House.—Buggies of all descriptions, Waggonettes, pony and buggy Phaetons, express Waggons, single and double Harness; second-hand buggies and dogcart.

HANDSOME bay carriage and buggy Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, quiet and sound, £25. S. Knight.

BAY COB, first-class weight carrier, good paces, £15. Double-seated buggy Horse and Harness, £25 lot. Horse, new spring Cart and Harness, £18. Spring Van, £6. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

NEW Turn-out seat Buggy, £28. Tray Buggy, £23. Double-seated Buggy, £16. S. KNIGHT.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a new brick HOUSE, 4 rooms, balcony, and stables, John-street, off Albion-street, Surry Hills. Apply on the premises, to PATRICK KEAN.

FOR SALE, a bargain, HOMESTEAD, 100 acres, well fenced, 30 acres cultivated; never failing supply of water; excellent soil. G. LANGHORNE, Windsor-terrace, Newtown Station.

FOR SALE, eligible House Property. A bargain. J. B. NORTH and CO., 278 and 280, George-street.

FOR SALE, COTTAGE of 3 rooms, and ¼-acre Land, Point Piper Road. J. KINGSTON, Moncur-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

FOR SALE, in the Kennedy District, Queensland, WOODHOUSE, comprising 7 blocks (area 381 square miles) richly grassed and splendid cattle country, with 38 miles frontage to the Burdekin River, and 25 miles frontage to the Houghlum River, with Baratta Creek through the centre, and numerous large lagoons, capable of depasturing 10,000 cattle, in all seasons. It is situated 50 miles from Cleveland Bay, 85 miles from Port Denison, and 30 miles from the Ravenswood Diggings, and will be sold with 3400 cattle, and a number of horses. The buildings, yards, paddocks, &c., are ample and good.
Also, STRATHBOGIE STATION, close to the above, comprising 3 blocks of an area of 261 square miles, fine cattle country, having 35 miles frontage to the Bogie, and capable of carrying 6000 cattle, in all seasons. It will be sold with 700 cattle. The improvements are good.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Useful Harness Horse.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay horse, 16 hands high, thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

Two-wheeled Sociable.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. M'Neill to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A two-wheeled sociable, roomy, and in good condition.

Fat Ewes. Fat Ewes.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Charles Britton, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, at half-past 9,
2000 prime fat ewes, which are advised as arriving in first-class condition.

Fat Ewes. Fat Ewes.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by H. C. Wall, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, THIS DAY, at half-past 9,
1200 prime fat ewes (the balance).

Fat Lambs. Fat Calves.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 2 o'clock, THIS DAY,
20 prime fat lambs, from A. C. Cobcroft, Esq.
20 ditto ditto lambs, ditto W. R. Smith, Esq.
20 ditto ditto calves, ditto P. H. Osborne, Esq.

Saddle and Harness Horses, &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
Several first-class horses, broken to light harness, heavy draught, and saddle; also a second-hand brougham, in good condition, first-class saddle, &c.

General Sale of Saddlery, &c., &c.

DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
The remainder of the goods left unsold from Friday last.
Full particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. R. Ridge to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on MONDAY next, 8th August, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of really prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Cooper to sell by auction, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 4, at half-past 11 a.m.,
2000 prime fat wethers, in lots.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from Messrs. Pearse and Son to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock,
201 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, chiefly bullocks.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Milch cows, newly calved, springers, and dry cattle.
At 11 o'clock sharp,
Fat calves, fat lambs, fat pigs (corn fed), suckers, and poultry.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
20 very prime fat calves, from C. Nicholson, Esq., Sutton Forest
40 ditto ditto lambs, from J. Atkinson, Esq., Berrima
40 ditto ditto ditto, from E. Carter, Esq., Sutton Forest
200 prime corn-fed porkers, from Camden, Menangle, and Picton
30 very prime fat pigs, weighing from 2 cwt. upwards, from the Clarence River.

Stock Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Milch cows, springers, dry cattle, &c.
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, &c.
20 prime fat lambs, E. H. Woodhouse, Esq.
20 ditto ditto ditto, J. Doust, Esq.
80 very prime fat ewes, S. M. Antill, Esq.

Wool Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Also, on FRIDAY, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay,
Leather, hides, tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 4, at quarter-past 2 o'clock,
159 bales wool
10,000 sheepskins,
and at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay,
TO-MORROW, Friday,
Tallow, hides, calfskins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Wool Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER (late Irwin and Turner) will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th August, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

Wool. Wool.

BREWSTER and TREBECK will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, p.m.,
Bales wool.

Stored Boxes, Champagne, Clothing, Boots, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

To Dealers and others.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock sharp,
Furniture, white shirts, counterpanes, ribbons, threads, cottons, lace, sheepskins, blankets, second-hand clothing, towels, brushware, perfumery, cutlery, jewellery, and various lots of sundries.

THURSDAY, at half-past 10 o'clock.

Clearing-out Sale for alterations.

On the Premises, No. 7, Market-street, near Sussex-street.

To Crockery Dealers, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 4th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of crockery, china, glassware, tinware, brushware, clothes lines, and a quantity of sundries. Also,
Horse, saddle, and bridle.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

THURSDAY, 4th August, at 2 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Joseph Hokin, builder.

On the Premises, 13, Athlone-place.

To Builders, Grocers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, 4th August, at 2 o'clock,
A quantity of parapet stone, tiles, bricks, scantling, frames, sashes, doors, ladders, benches, piping, and a lot of grocery, tea, sugar, pickles, &c.
Terms, cash.

Under a Bill of Sale.

FRIDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock.
On the premises, No. 1, Glasgow-terrace, Macquarie-street South.
Drawing-room Suite, Chiffoniere, Whatnots, Worktable, Carpets, Chandeliers, Dining-room Suite, Bookcases, Pierglasses, Tables; Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding; Toilet Glasses, Washstands complete, Chests of Drawers, twenty-two Oil Paintings, Cut Glass, China, about 300 Books, Music, Maps, Ornaments, Engravings, &c., &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

The Regular SATURDAY Auction Sale.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, SATURDAY, 6th instant, at 11 a.m., at 278 and 280, George-street,
Furniture, bedding, books, hollow and hardware, ornaments, &c.
N.B.—Cash advanced on goods for positive sale.

Imperative Sale of
Brushware
Vases and Lustres
Combs, and Birmingham Ware
Albums, Ladies' Bags, &c., &c.

FRIDAY, August 5th.

For Positive Sale, now landing ex Liberator.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock prompt,
14 cases of the above.
Full particulars in future issue.

For Positive Sale by Auction.

The fine Screw Steamship
EAGLE,
30-Horse Power—carries 200 tons.

Now lying at Macnamara's Wharf, where she may be inspected.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Curcier, Hawke, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 6th September, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known screw steamship
EAGLE,
147 tons register; carries 200 tons general cargo. Her dimensions are:—Length, 151 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; breadth, 19 feet 4-10ths. Her engines (by Penn and Son) are of 30-horse power; her consumption of coal is very small, being only 4½ tons per day; and her draft, when deep loaded, 10½ feet.
She has excellent saloon and steerage accommodation for passengers, and is well adapted for carrying stock. She is very fast under canvas, having frequently made 11 knots per hour; is well found in boats, sails, gear, engineer's stores, &c., &c. She has recently received a thorough overhaul in hull and machinery, and holds a first-class seagoing certificate for six months from 1st June ultimo.

The sale of this fine steamer affords an opportunity such as is rarely presented of obtaining a vessel possessing in an eminent degree all the essential requirements for the intercolonial, coasting, or island trade. She is a most economical vessel, light of draught, fast under steam or canvas, with good passenger accommodation and large carrying capacity. She is now in the market solely on account of being too small for the increasing necessities of the New Caledonian trade.
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect her at Macnamara's Wharf.
Terms at sale.

MONSTER SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
SUPERB AND VERY CHOICE ENGLISH WATCHES and JEWELLERY,
just landed ex Liberator,
consisting of
Gents' Gold Hunting Levers
Ditto ditto Geneva Double Duplex
Ditto ditto ditto, centre seconds
Ditto Silver Keyless Watches
Ditto ditto Railway ditto
Ladies' Gold Hunters, enamelled, with diamonds
Ditto plain Gold Hunters
Coloured Gold Cameo Brooches
Ditto ditto Brooches, set with emeralds and diamonds
Ditto ditto ditto, rubies and pearls
Ditto ditto ditto, emeralds and opals
Ditto ditto ditto, birds jewelled
Ditto ditto ditto, flowers jewelled
Ditto ditto Brooch and Earrings, mosaic
Ditto ditto ditto, jewelled
Ditto ditto ditto, onyx cameo
Ditto ditto ditto, shell cameo
Coloured Gold Bracelets
Ditto ditto ditto, with jewels
Ditto ditto Earrings, cameo
Ditto ditto ditto, jewelled
Ditto ditto ditto, diamonds
Coloured and Plain Gold Lockets
Coloured Alberts, long Chains
Rings, Pins, Solitaires, &c., &c.
Also,
Gilt Clocks, with shades and stands
Eight-day O. O. G. Clocks
One-day O. O. G. Clocks
10-inch Lever Clocks
Brighton Kerosene Lamps, tubular wicks
Lily and Opal ditto ditto, No. 1
White and Blue ditto ditto, No. 1
Kerosene Lamps, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 12, 1G, &c., &c., &c.

To Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers, Silversmiths, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock,
A suburb lot of first-class English watches, jewellery of the newest and most fashionable designs.
Also,
Handsome clocks and lamps.
Terms at sale.

☞ Circulars will be issued to the trade.

Preliminary Notice.

On an Early Day,
at
THE VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON,
under instructions from
Colonel ELLIOT and the Officers of the 18th Royal Irish, in consequence of their departure for England,
THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE and EFFECTS
of the Officers and Officers' Mess.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Hotel Keepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Colonel Elliot and the officers of the 18th Royal Irish to sell by auction, at their quarters, Victoria Barracks, on an early day,
The whole of the valuable furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Full particulars will duly appear.

Imitation Welsh Flannels
9-8 Prints.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pit-street,
2 bales imitation Welsh flannels
2 cases, 9-8 covered ground prints.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Woollens, &c.

Now landing ex Commissary and Liberator.

THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, 4th and 5th August, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by public auction, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
76 packages of new goods, now being received, comprising
Horrockses' longcloths
White and grey sheetings
Lilac and fancy prints
Rough and dressed hollands
Printed delaines
Forfars and hessians
Huckabacks and towellings
Towels and napkins
Winceys, gambroons
French merinoes and reps
Alpacas and coburgs
White cotton hosiery
Brown ½-hose
Children's and girls' hosiery
Damask cloths, &c., &c.
CLOTHING.
Mole trousers, boys', youths', and men's
Black doe ditto and vests
Ditto sacs
Fancy doe trousers and vests
Ditto suits
Melton derby overcoats
Reversible sacs
Galatea and harvard jackets
White and regatta shirts
Crimean and victorian ditto
Venetian and twilled ditto
French felt hats, various shapes
Black cloth caps, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

Woollens.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,
6 cases of very superior West of England woollens, just landed ex Commissary, and consisting of
Extra W. D. Kask broads
Ditto blue ditto
Ditto casimeres
Ditto doeskins
Superior black cloths
Ditto blue ditto
Ditto mixture ditto
Blue mixed meltons
Bismarck ditto
Light ditto
Fancy does and tweeds, &c.
Terms at sale.

The A1 British Barque,
MAUD HELEN,
well and favourably known in the East Indian and American Trades.

For Positive Sale at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, 4th August.

Important to Shipowners and parties in search of a really good and profitable vessel, ready to proceed at once to any part of the world.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock,
The fine A1 British barque,
MAUD HELEN,
700 tons register, and of the following dimensions—
Length, 160 feet
Beam, 31 feet
Depth, 18 feet 6 inches.
This vessel underwent extensive repairs in 1867, is well found in stores, boats, anchors, and chains, standing and running gear, &c., canvas in good order, and may be considered as ready for sea at a moment's notice.

The instructions to the Auctioneers are positive, and they solicit the inspection of intending purchasers at Throckmorton's Wharf, Miller's Point, where the vessel now lies. Inventory in course of preparation.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Salvage from the Wreck of the Schooner
FANNY.

An excellent assortment of New Gear, with which the Vessel was fitted out.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Lime-street Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, August 4, at 2 o'clock,
2 Manila hawsers, 6 new Manila hauling lines, 1 5-inch coir, hawser, spare chains, patent blocks, lamps, Muntz's metal, kedge, cooking utensils, running gear, head stays
Masts, yards, and spars
Squaresail, foretopsail, staysail, topsail, jibs, gaff-topsail.
Terms, cash.

Fine Brig CAROLINE.

For Positive Unreserved Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

To close an account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock,
The brig CAROLINE, of 149 tons register, carries 300 tons of coal.
This excellent and substantial vessel was thoroughly overhauled, coppered, and fitted out last year, at a very enormous outlay, is now as good as the day she was built, and can be inspected at Healy's Wharf, where she now lies.
Full particulars at sale.
Inventory at Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

FRIDAY, 5th August.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

Of the favourite make of James Davies and Sons, now landing in splendid order ex Commissary.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Parbury Brothers, to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on FRIDAY next, the 5th August, at 11 o'clock sharp,
An invoice of new and seasonable boots and shoes, of the celebrated make of James Davies and Sons, comprising.
Ladies' memel E.S., T.P.H., plain and fancy stitch
Ladies' ditto ditto, M.H., ditto ditto ditto
Ditto glove kid ditto, ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' ditto ditto, T.P.H., ditto ditto ditto
Ladies' kid ditto, M.H., Hungarian
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto mock buttons
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto patent strip, fancy
Ladies' cashmere ditto, P.P.S. rivets
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto ditto, T.P.H.
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto ditto, M.H.
Ladies' ditto ditto, ditto, sewn
Ladies' ditto ditto, M.H., ditto
Ladies' lasting ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Women's grain leather balmorals, rivets
Girls' 10-3 memel T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, Alexandra
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock balmorals
Ditto ditto kid ditto, Alexandra
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, fancy stitch and strip
Ditto 6-9 memel ditto, Alexandra
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock balmoral
Ditto ditto kid ditto, Alexandra
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, patent strip
Child's 4-6 memel ditto, balmorals
Ditto 2-5 and 4-6 kid, patent, memel, roan, and morocco
E.S. and balmorals, in great variety
Gent.'s pegged and sewed E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock buttons and toe-caps
Ditto riveted and sewed E.S., Garibaldi
Ditto fancy levant ditto, plain and toe-cap
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock buttons and mock balmorals
Ditto French calf E.S., sewn, &c., &c., &c.

Every line submitted will be positively sold without reserve to the highest bidder.
Terms liberal, at sale.
Time, 11 o'clock.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
BRICK COTTAGE,
RAGLAN-STREET, SOUTH SYDNEY.

TITLE: The residue of 99 years' lease, subject to a ground rent of £8 per annum.

Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mart's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 10th AUGUST,
All that allotment of land, having 20 feet (more or less) frontage to RAGLAN-STREET, being lot 9 block 1 of the South Sydney Estate, on which is erected
A BRICK COTTAGE,
containing 4 rooms, now in the occupation of Mr. Johnson.

☞ This is a remarkable snug property, in an excellent position, and can be well recommended to the attention of those who desire to escape from the pressure of weekly rent.
The property will be sold to the highest bidder.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

POSITIVE SALE.

By order of the Executrix of the Will of the late O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.

BURWOOD.
TYTHERTON HOUSE (with extensive Grounds, about 24 acres), recently erected by the late R. J. WANT, Esq., close to the Railway Station.

CHOICE SUBURBAN BLOCK.
63¾ ACRES, a fine, elevated site, enclosed with a substantial fence, and partially cleared and stumped, about ten minutes' walk from the station, a few feet from the residence and grounds of the Mayor of Sydney, and adjoining the house and estate of W. Wakeford, Esq.
13¾ ACRES, near the Liverpool Road, Enfield.

CARDS TO VIEW may be obtained, and PLANS inspected on application at the Rooms.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 5th August.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

BRICKFIELD-HILL.—Block of Land containing an area of 3 roods 20 perches, at the rear of Wilshire's Buildings, and having extensive frontage to Liverpool-street, a few feet above George-street, and to a lane from Union-street, together with the improvements thereon.

BURWOOD.—Tytherton House (with extensive grounds about 24 acres) recently erected by the late R. J. Want, Esq., close to the Railway station. Block of land 63¾ acres, part of the Redmire Estate; 13¾ acres on the Liverpool Road; also lots 5, 6, 35 and 36 of section 8, of Cheltenham Estate, about 1 acre fronting Lucas and Cheltenham Roads.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

BY ORDER of the ADMINISTRATRIX of the Estate of the late Mr. JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

WATERLOO.

TWO COTTAGES, on the west side of GEORGE-STREET, near the corner of BUCKLAND-STREET. The land has 50 feet frontage to George-street, with a depth of 87 feet.

TITLE—LEASEHOLD, 99 YEARS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described leasehold property, George-street, Waterloo.

Terms at sale.

BURTON-STREET, DARLINGHURST.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITE, having 25 feet frontage to the NORTH SIDE of BURTON-STREET, between FORBES and DOWLING STREETS, with a depth of about 116 feet.
☞ This is the choicest unoccupied Building Allotment in Darlinghurst, and is well worthy the attention of those in search of a site in this favourite part of the City.

TITLE—REAL PROPERTY ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable building allotment, Burton-street, Darlinghurst, adjoining Mr. J. G. Doran's property.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.

RILEY and FOVEAUX STREETS,
SURRY HILLS.

Corner Block of Land, 50 FEET FRONTAGE to the west side of Riley-street, and 90 FEET FRONTAGE north side of Foveaux-street, opposite the Criterion Hotel, together with a NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, bathroom, &c., together with garden, large yard, stable, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable corner freehold property. A large amount of the purchase money can remain secured on the property for a term of years.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY.

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS, and OTHERS.

ABSOLUTE SALE.
ONE ACRE OF CITY LAND,
BRICKFIELD-HILL.

WILSHIRE'S TANNERY,
BRICKFIELD-HILL, GEORGE-STREET,
At the rear of Wilshire's-buildings, and having extensive frontages to Liverpool-street, a few feet above George-street, and to a lane from Union-street, together with the improvements thereon.
This
VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND,
in the
CENTRE OF THE CITY,
contains an area of
THREE ROODS TWENTY PERCHES.

The present improvements comprise a house with stables, occupied by Mr. Coleman, No. 92, Liverpool-street; a stone-built 3-story store, formerly occupied by Mr. Macdonald; a storekeeper's residence, and several ranges of stores, sheds, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

By order of the Executrix of the Will of the late O. B. EBSWORTH, Esq.

BURWOOD.
TYTHERTON HOUSE (with extensive Grounds, about 24 acres), recently erected by the late R. J. WANT Esq., close to the Railway Station.

CHOICE SUBURBAN BLOCK.
63¾ ACRES, a fine, elevated site, enclosed with a substantial fence, and partially cleared and stumped, about ten minutes' walk from the station, a few feet from the residence and grounds of the Mayor of Sydney, and adjoining the house and estate of W. Wakeford, Esq.

13¾ ACRES, near the Liverpool Road, Enfield.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 5th August,
The following choice and valuable freehold properties:
LOT 1.—TYTHERTON HOUSE and GROUNDS.
This first-class residence is massively built of brick on stone foundations, with verandahs, porch entrance, and handsome commanding exterior.
ON THE GROUND FLOOR the apartments are approached by a lobby 8 feet, and a main hall 11 feet wide. They comprise drawing-room 21 x 15; dining-room 23 x 16; breakfast-room 21 x 15; library 22 x 15; butler's pantry, storeroom, with cellar, kitchen 19 x 14; laundry, dairy, scullery, &c.
ON THE UPPER FLOOR are wide corridor, 7 bedrooms, bath-room, &c.
THE OUT-OFFICES include 3-stall stable, 2 coach-houses, loft, &c.
An unlimited supply of water provided by immense underground reservoirs.
THE GROUNDS, about 24 acres in extent, have been highly improved, laid out with great taste, and planted with several thousand ornamental trees and shrubs. They extend down to the Railway, and are within a few minutes' walk of the station.

☞ Tytherton House was specially designed by the late Mr. Want as his private residence, and carefully erected under the superintendence of Mr. Architect Rowe. No expense was spared in finishing the premises in good style, and in fitting with all conveniences and comforts required in a first-class family house. The land from its position is daily increasing in value, in consequence of its proximity to the station. A considerable sum of money has been expended in tastefully forming it into a park, shrubbery, flower garden, and ornamental grounds. The site is elevated and healthy, with north-eastern aspect, and fine extensive views of pretty rural scenery.
The property can with confidence be recommended to the notice of those seeking a highly-improved favourably-situated gentleman's residence.
Cards to view can be obtained on application.

LOT 2.—63 acres 3 roods and 34 perches of land, Redmire, Burwood, having a large frontage to the Redmire Road (100 feet wide), and to the Railway Road, within easy distance from the Burwood station. This choice block of land was originally selected by the proprietor of the Redmire Estate as a site for a suburban villa and orangery. It occupies the most elevated position in the suburb, and can be approached by the Liverpool Road from Sydney, or by the direct road from the station. It will be sold on terms extremely liberal, and the sale affords a capital opportunity for obtaining a magnificent site for building, or an estate for profitable subdivision and resale.

LOT 3.—13 acres 3 roods and 20 perches, on the Liverpool Road, lots 48 and 49 of the Redmire Estate, enclosed with a substantial newly-erected fence.

Plans on view at the Rooms.

Terms, liberal.

To Capitalists, Speculators, and others.

ABSOLUTE SALE.

ONE ACRE OF CITY LAND,
BRICKFIELD-HILL.

WILSHIRE'S TANNERY,
BRICKFIELD-HILL, GEORGE-STREET,
At the rear of Wilshire's-buildings, and having extensive frontages to Liverpool-street, a few feet above George-street, and to a lane from Union-street, together with the Improvements thereon.
This
VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND
in the
CENTRE OF THE CITY,
contains an area of
THREE ROODS, TWENTY PERCHES.

The present Improvements comprise a House with Stables, occupied by Mr. Coleman, No. 92, Liverpool-street; a Stone-built 3-story Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Macdonald; a Storekeeper's Residence, and several ranges of Stores, Sheds, &c.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th August, at 11 o'clock,

WILSHIRE'S TANNERY,
BRICKFIELD-HILL.

☞ This is the largest area (about one acre) unoccupied in this favourite and valuable portion of the city. If not required for a public building, the spacious frontage to Liverpool-street, a few feet from George-street, affords great facilities for the subdivision of the block into building allotments, which would be eagerly competed for, as the position is well-known to be second to none in the city.

In the present scarcity of means favourably to invest, special attention is directed to this important sale, as it affords an opportunity for absorbing capital which cannot fail to be remunerative, and yield a certain return at all times. At present a very small portion of the property realises a rental of £176 PER ANNUM.

Plan at the Rooms. Terms at sale.

GLEBE HEIGHTS.

SUPERIOR FAMILY RESIDENCE, PYRMONT BRIDGE ROAD, immediately opposite KAYUGA HOUSE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. HAGARTY to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 12th AUGUST,
at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT allotment of Land, having 46 feet frontage to the NORTH SIDE of the PYRMONT BRIDGE ROAD, with a depth of about 118 feet, upon which is erected a STONE-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing hall, and 8 rooms, with detached kitchen, washhouse, store, stable, cow shed, large yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

☞ This residence occupies a beautiful site in the best part of the Glebe, surrounded by first-class properties, and only a few yards from the MAIN GLEBE ROAD.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following well known extensive valuable properties.

1. EBSWORTH'S TWEED FACTORY,
SUSSEX-STREET,
comprising the most complete and extensive plant and machinery (with all recent improvements) in the Australian colonies.
The FACTORY can now be INSPECTED WHILE AT WORK, and INVENTORIES OF THE MACHINERY and PLANT, together with CARDS TO VIEW, can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

2. EBSWORTH'S WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT,
WATERLOO.

For cards to view and further information apply, at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

A FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, PALMER-STREET.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions from J. P. M'Kenzie, Esq., to sell by THURSDAY, the 11th day of August, at half-past 11 auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on o'clock prompt,
The house and premises, No. 107, Palmer-street, a few doors north of William-street, pleasantly situated, having a view of Woolloomooloo Bay and the harbour, with the advantage of being near to the Government Domain and Botanical Gardens, Palmer-street leading into them. The house is erected of stone and brick, faithfully constructed for and under the inspection of its present owner. It contains a hall, dining-room, and one bedroom, on the ground floor; drawing-room, on the first floor, opening on to a balcony, affording pleasing views of the Harbour and Domain; on the same floor is the principal bedroom, bath, and dressing-room; on the second floor are three bedrooms; detached are the kitchen, with large cooking stove; laundry, with washing copper, pantry, store; sleeping rooms for male and female servants; a coach-house, stable, &c., in the yard; a carriage entrance in the rear; water laid on. The premises are in good repair, perfectly dry in the most tempestuous weather. Good drainage, with many other advantages not necessary to enumerate.

Cards to view between 10 and 12 o'clock daily, may be had on application to the auctioneer.

☞ The property is intended for absolute sale, in consequence of the removal of the proprietor.

By Order of the Mortgagee.

To Small Capitalists and others.

Wilkie Plains, Warrego District, N. S. W.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 388, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, August the 17th, at 12 o'clock,
Wilkie Plains, adjoining Milria; estimated area 52 square miles, in the Warrego district, together with about 2000 breeding ewes, 40 rams, and a few head of horses and cattle; lambs given in.
Along with Wilkie Plains will be sold the vendor's interest in two adjoining runs, tendered for as Wilkie Plains, No. 1, No. 2.
N.B.—A portion of the sheep are from the noted flocks of R. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FREEHOLDS,
in the
TOWN OF ORANGE,
COUNTY OF BATHURST.

CROAKER and CO., of Bathurst, are favoured with instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, on the ground, on FRIDAY, 12th

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of THOMAS M'NAMARA are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased son, DENIS; to move from his residence, Charles-street, off Parramatta-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 o'clock, for Haslem Creek. W. DIXON, Undertaker, 827, George-street, S. Railway Bridge.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN CHARD are invited to attend the funeral of his DAUGHTER, Mary; to move from his residence, Woodbank, near Railway Station, Petersham, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to the Newtown Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road, and 737, George-street.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Railways,
Secretary's Office, Spencer-street,
Melbourne, 25th July, 1870.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for a further length of sixty miles or thereabouts of the North-eastern Railway will be called for in September next. Particulars will be given in a future advertisement.

(Signed) WILLIAM WILSON,
Commissioner of Railways and Roads.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

In consequence of the great success of the CONTESTED ELECTION
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS will repeat his great delineation of Mr. Dodgson, in the abovenamed Comedy.

THIS EVENING, Thursday,
The CONTESTED ELECTION.
Mr. Dodgson .....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
(His great original character.)

And conclude by desire with
PATTER v. CLATTER.
Captain Patter, with songs..Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS

Notice.—Taylor's great satire,
THE CONTESTED ELECTION,
Will be repeated TO-MORROW.

THE GREGORYS, under engagement to Mr. GEORGE COPPIN, will shortly appear in Sydney.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.

Last Night but Two of the Present Season.

Last Nights of the great drama,
THE LASS OF LANCASHIRE.
Last Nights of the astounding Scenic and Mechanical Effects.
Last Nights of A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSTONE.
Last Nights of the Season.

Miss FRANCES BENTLEY'S Benefit on FRIDAY. Great Attraction. New London Burlesque.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

ADJOINING VICKERY'S-BUILDINGS,
Pitt-street North.

THIS EVENING (Thursday), August 4th.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

GREAT DOUBLE STAR COMPANY.
the largest and best that ever appeared in AUSTRALIA,

ALL NEW NOVELTIES TO-NIGHT.
Great SENSATIONAL Piece of the
STEEPLECHASE, or the HARVEST HOME.

GREATEST NIGHT OF THE SEASON
TO-MORROW EVENING, Friday, August 5th.

JOINT COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT of
Messrs. J. BIRD and T. KING.

TREMENDOUS BILL FOR THIS NIGHT.

GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY next, AUGUST 6th.

Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.

SKATING RINK, SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Grand Opening Night, THIS EVENING, Thursday.—The most novel entertainment ever introduced in Sydney. Mr. A. F. SPILLER, the Champion Skater of the World, will appear in six new skating acts, dances, &c. A splendid supply of new skates for gentlemen amateurs. Doors open, and overture by large German Band, 7.30; commence at 8.

See handbills and opinions of the Press:—
"The complimentary benefit given to Mr. Spiller on Thursday evening was, as it deserved to be, a happy success, the audience being both select and numerous. Mr. Spiller appeared in his vocal, musical, and skating entertainment, to the entire satisfaction of all present. At the conclusion of the first part of the entertainment, Mr. Meldrum, on behalf of the committee, after a few suitable remarks in which he eulogised Mr. Spiller's conduct during his sojourn in this district, presented him with a purse of sovereigns, and handsomely engrossed address as follows:—'To A. F. Spiller, Esq.—Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of the Beechworth district, desire, previous to your leaving the neighbourhood, to present you with the accompanying purse, as a small token of esteem and admiration with which we regard you, not alone as a gentleman of honour and probity, with whom we have held pleasurable intercourse, but as a humane, liberal-minded, and large-hearted man, whom we respect for his many acts of generosity. Accept this, dear Sir, in all kindness as our full expression of admiration, and permit us to wish you success in all your undertakings through life. That the day may not be far distant when we shall again see you amongst us is the earnest wish of yours, very truly, Thomas Meldrum, secretary; Samuel Broadhead, Thos. Allen, Thos. J. Cowan, Thos. T. Morris, Patrick Warr.'"

Prices of Admission:
Reserved seats (chairs), 2s; gallery and rink seats, 1s. Overture by the large German band at 7.30; commence at 8.

DANCING.—Mr. W. BAILEY'S Quarterly Quadrille PARTY, on TUESDAY next, Short-st., S. H. Road.

CENTENARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—Full Vocal REHEARSAL, Handel's Messiah, St. James's Schoolroom, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 7.30 sharp. Orchestra Tickets to be shown at the door entrance from Elizabeth-street only.

J. W. HALL, Hon. Sec.

ST. JAMES'S Temperance Music Hall.—TO-NIGHT, Musical Melange, Scenes from the Octoroon, La Sylphide, and the Miser's Daughter. In preparation, the new drama, After Dark in London.

WAXWORKS, PITT-STREET.—Just added THUNDERBOLT; also great success of Mr. PEABODY.
Admission, 1s. Children, 6d.

ST. MARK'S SCHOOL, Double Bay.—Remember the Grand Pictorial and Musical ENTERTAINMENT, in part aid of School Funds, TO-NIGHT. Scotch Bagpipes, Operatic and Sacred Selections, &c. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d. Commence at 7.30.
FRIDAY, August 5th, WAVERLEY.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Mr. ANDREW FAIRFAX, in School of Arts, TUESDAY EVENING, 9th August. Artistes—Miss Kosten, Miss James, Mrs. Jackson; Messrs. Packer, Hill, Hodge, Jackson, Goosh, and Fairfax. Programme, HERALD of Saturday.
Tickets, 3s, 2s, and 1s, to be had of Elvy and Co., W. H. Paling, Reading, at School of Arts and Temperance Hall.

ORDER OF LOYAL AUSTRALIANS—PRINCE ALFRED LODGE.—DINNER, to commemorate formation of Lodge, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 7.30 p.m., at Courvoisiers Café, King-street. Committee MEETING, at 8 on FRIDAY EVENING, when Tickets can be obtained. H. A. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, has removed to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street.

ASTROLOGY.—Future revealed.—Your planet ruled, 1s. By letter, 14-1d. stamps. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

ASTROLOGY and Future Events revealed. Mons. Sibley, 108, Eliz.-st., between King and Hunter sts.

ALLAN A. MARSHALL and CO., Brassfounders, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, and Gasfitters, Manufacturers and Importers. Ben-Accord Works, 8, Macquarie-place.

A CARD.—Dr. BERRETON'S hours for CONSULTATION at the TURKISH BATH will, for the future, be from 11 to 1, and not from 10 to 12, as heretofore.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial palates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

C. WHATELY, Coachbuilder, Newtown. City Branch, 86, York-street.

COPPER WORK of every description manufactured. Sheet Copper on SALE. W. Robison, 67, Sussex-st.

DUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

DR. HARTMANN, Homœopathic Physician, registered by the Medical Board of New South Wales, has removed to 126, Phillip-street.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

H. G. BENSON, Manufacturer and Importer of Curled Hair. 275, Castlereagh-street.

J. C. GLUE, Labour Agent, removed to 15, Hunter-street. Servants hired for town and country.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

LOVEDAY and BUIST, Pianoforte Tuners, Repairers, &c. W. Maddock, bookseller, 383, George-street.

M. R. C. EDWARDS, Surgeon-dentist, Chiropodist, and Medical Galvanist. Fees, 1s. 6, Bridge-street.

MRS. GROCOTT, Stay Maker to Lady Young and principal families of Sydney. 75, Market-street.

REMOVAL.—J. B. EASTON, Dentist, removed to 181, Liverpool-street, facing Hyde Park.

R. M'INTOSH and SON, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 494, George-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. G. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-Chiropodist, has removed over Mr. M'Carthy's, chemist, No. 7, Hunter-street, four doors from George-street. Corns, bunions, and defective nails cured.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

TEETH EXTRACTED, 2s 6d. M. EMANUEL, Dentist (late of George-street), 48, Hunter-street.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, Instruments thoroughly repaired and carefully tuned. 70, Hunter-st.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

FREEMAN'S (late Dalton's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 220, George-street. PHOTOGRAPHER BY APPOINTMENT to his EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF BELMORE.

J. H. NEWMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER,
12, South Head Road,
close to Hyde Park.
NO CONNECTION with any other house.

PHOTOS., 5s per dozen, at J. YATES'S, No. 432, George-street, three doors from the Royal Hotel.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
by
ALL KNOWN MAKERS,
for
SALE ON VERY EASY TERMS,
or
FOR HIRE,
at
W. H. PALING'S, 83, WYNYARD-SQUARE.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

MUSIC.—Sydney Quadrilles, 3s; Kaikoura Waltzes, 3s. GALOPS—Bombay, 3s; My Valentine, 2s. SCHOTTISCHES—Gitana, 2s; Big Sun Flower, 2s. MUSIC REDUCED IN PRICE—Songs, Pieces, and Dance Music, at 2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, and 1s each. J. READING and CO., Music-sellers, 356, George-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
VICTORIA HOUSE.

FIRST DELIVERY.

Ladies are respectfully informed that we are now exhibiting our NEW JACKETS, MANTLES, COSTUMES, DRESSES, and other Novelties, landed from the CENTURION.

FARMER and COMPANY.

August, 1870.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT.
VICTORIA HOUSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Ladies requiring Special Costumes for the grand ceremony at the Opening of the Metropolitan Exhibition are most respectfully invited to place their orders early, to prevent disappointment, as we anticipate a very great demand for our new costumes for this occasion, and we feel anxious to do full justice to every order we undertake.

FARMER and COMPANY.

THE CARPET DEPARTMENT.
VICTORIA HOUSE.

1000 PIECES TO SELECT FROM.

Comprising WILTON, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTER, and TAPESTRY, among which are several hundred pieces of the CHOICEST NEW PATTERNS.
Those about to purchase will do well to inspect this stock.

FARMER and COMPANY.

PERRY, BROTHERS' GREAT SALE of Retail STOCK of DRAPERY.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—BLACK SILKS, ONE GUINEA the full dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—BLACK GLACE SILKS, £1 9s the dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, £1 15s the full dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Black Gros Grain SILKS, wear guaranteed, £2 2s the dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Black Gros Grain SILKS, superb quality, £2 10s the dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—FANCY SILK DRESSES, £1 5s.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—Fancy SILKS, brilliant quality, £1 9s the dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—Fancy SILKS, new designs by last Mail.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—BLACK SATINS, £1 9s the full dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—BLACK SATINS, best makes, £1 15s the full dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—BLACK SATINS, beautiful quality, £2 9s the dress.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—BLACK SATINS, any length cut, 2s 11d yard.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—Rich Plain Coloured CORDED SILKS, highest class of goods.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE — Valuable Genoa VELVET MANTLES, reduced prices.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—Black all SILK VELVET, any length cut 4s 6d yard.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE — WATERPROOF MANTLES, in Ladies' and children's, very cheap.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—SILK MANTLES, [illegible] tions, reduced prices.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—CLOTH JACKETS, Ladies' and children's from 2s 9d.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—Fancy Dresses 3s 9d to 15s, one-half the usual quotations.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE—Plain Camlets, Silk Lustres, Tartans, Poplins, &c.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—HORROCKSES' SHIRTINGS, at lowest quotations.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Full-width Plain and Twilled SHEETINGS, 1s 2½d yard.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Fine Welsh and SAXONY FLANNELS, 1s yard.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Large size WITNEY BLANKETS, 7s 9d pair.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Towelling, damasks, table covers, table napkins, 4s 9d dozen.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—QUILTS and COUNTERPANES, large size, 5s 6d.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—HOSIERY, all descriptions, reduced prices.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, one-third below regular prices.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Ladies' CORSETS, 5 cases, newest fastenings, from 1s 9d.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Black Real THREAD LACES, all widths.

PERRY, BROTHERS' SALE.—Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., half price.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN SYDNEY, at J. WETHERILL'S, 235, Pitt-street.

5000 print dresses, 1s 11½d	4000 mattress ticks, 4½d
3000 derry ditto, 2s 6d	7000 huckaback, 4½d
700 blue striped ditto, 2s 11d	700 coloured terry, 1s 11d
1000 Scotch gingham, 2s 11d	500 yak shawls, 5s 11d
6200 delaine ditto, 2s 6d	400 patent velvet, 1s 11d
960 glace linen ditto, 2s 11d	1300 print jackets, 1s 11d
1700 beaget ditto, 1s 11½d	7300 card buttons, 6d
3000 French delaines, 9½d	900 skirts, 1s 11d.

GREAT CLEARING SALE at MACKAY'S, City House, 363, George-street, near King-st. Closed to Remark Stock. OPEN on FRIDAY.

SHIRTS, Shirts.—Gentlemen's superior EUREKA SHIRTS, 32s the half-dozen; fittings of the best Irish linen. M. A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 390, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

REAL LACE EDGINGS.—Very cheap. Handsome black Fringes, from 1s yard. A new fancy Satin Trimming, 2s 6d piece. Washing Trimmings, new patterns, 6d per doz. yds. Buttons and Ornaments in great variety.
W. C. KELK, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

FRINGES.—W. C. KELK, begs to inform his customers that he has opened new Fringes, in black, light and dark blue, fawn, slate, and Sultana, remarkably cheap. Also, mourning colours. W. C. KELK.

JAY'S SALE, 82, KING-STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
THIS DAY, Thursday, 4th August.

The genuine Sale of Drapery will continue THIS DAY. Bargains in
Calicoes
Prints
Jackets
Winseys
French Merinoes
Blankets
Stays
Ribbons
Cambric Edgings and Insertions
Flannels
Carpets
Woollens, &c.

The above being a Wholesale Stock, bought at a tremendous discount, will positively be sold at absurdly low prices. Every article marked in plain figures.
Purchasers are respectfully requested to notice that no goods will be ticketed by mistake. All goods sold as advertised by circular.
Price lists upon application.
SAMUEL JAY,
82, King-street.

WINTER DRAPERY.

P. F. DALTON,
Hibernian House,
90, King-street,
has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Sydney and the public generally that in order to make room for new shipments now landing he has remarked and reduced his entire stock of winter goods to less than half-price.

Genoa and Lyons velvet jackets, reduced to 2, 2½, 3, and 4 guineas—worth attention. Black cloth and fancy tweed jackets, beautifully trimmed, from 4s 11d to 12s 6d. These are first-class goods
A lot of children's black cloth jackets, 2s 6½d each. Ladies and children's waterproof mantles, 6s 11d
A splendid stock of fancy dress materials, in repps, serges, sultana clothes, challis, lustres, tartans, winceys, and several other new materials, selling at 4½d, 6½d, 7½d, and 8½d per yard
French merinos, in all colours, 1s 6½d per yard
Quilted and fancy skirts, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 11d
Hosiery, gloves, ribbons, laces, collars, and cuffs
Fancy trimmings, fringes, and every description of fancy goods, greatly reduced in price. Lace and muslin ruffles, 4½d; stays, slightly soiled, 1s 11d
Blankets, flannels, sheetings, quilts, damasks, table cloths, table covers, napkins, calicoes, prints, and every requisite for household use, reduced considerably in price. Muslin curtains, 3½ and 4 yards long, selling at half-price.

P. F. DALTON,
Hibernian House,
90, King-street.

P. S.—Just opened, 2 cases of black glace and gros grain silk jackets, 21s, 25s, 28s 6d, 32s 6d; amongst these will be found some very pretty shapes, beautifully trimmed with satin fringe and lace.
A first-class Mantle Cutter on the premises.

GOOD BLACK SILKS,
from the most eminent manufacturers.

A splendid assortment millinery bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed; straw bonnets, from 10s 6d to 18s 6d; ladies' and children's straw hats, in all the new shapes, from 1s 3d; flowers, feathers, plumes, and ornaments, very cheap.
Ladies' dress caps, reduced to half-price.

GREAT SALE of GENERAL DRAPERY, slightly damaged by fire and water, at GRIERSON and CO.'S, 229, Pitt-street.

SALVAGE STOCK of BLACK SILKS.

SALVAGE STOCK of Fancy STRIPED SILKS.

SALVAGE STOCK of Plain WOOL REPS.

SALVAGE STOCK of GREY and WHITE CALICOES.

SALVAGE STOCK of ALL WOOL FLANNELS.

SALVAGE STOCK of HOSIERY.

A LARGE quantity of CHECKED WINCEYS, dress 1s 11d.

CHECKED and STRIPED CRIMEAN FLANNELS, 8½d.

THREE BOXES of OSTRICH FEATHERS, 9d each.

THE REMAINING STOCK of TRIMMINGS, desperately cheap.

GRIERSON and CO., 229, Pitt-street, opposite EMPIRE Office.

GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY AND MILLINERY, at
REYNOLDS'S, 241, Pitt-street, next Victoria Theatre.

Good calico, 3½d, worth 4½d
Unbleached sheeting, 2 yards wide, 10½d, worth 1s 4d
All-wool welsh flannel, 11½d, worth 1s 9d
10 yards dress stuff, all colours, 3s 11d, worth 5s 11d
10 yards shot camlets, 5s 11d, worth 7s 11d
Figured lustres, 1s 3d, worth 1s 11d
Black alpaca, 9½d, worth 1s 1d
Black coburg, wide width, 10½d, worth 1s 6d
Shot reps, 5s 11d, worth 8s 11d
Men's all-wool crimean shirts, 3s 6d, worth 5s 11d
Boys' cloth caps, from 1s, worth 1s 11d
Imperceptible hair nets, 2d, worth 6d
Waterproof mantles, full size, 9s 11d, worth 13s 6d
Velvet and cloth jackets, from 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d
MILLINERY, &c.
Trimmed bonnets, from 3s 11d; ditto hats, from 2s 11d; high-crowned ditto, trimmed, 3s 11d; gardener's hats, 10½d; black tulle, 10½d; ladies' dress caps, all colours, from 2s 6d.
Note—REYNOLDS, next Victoria Theatre.

W. HOWES' TAILORING HOUSE,
The Cheapest in the colony,
88, KING-STREET, SYDNEY.
An Immense stock to choose from, all new and best materials.
Black cloth suits to order, from £3.
Tweed suits to order, well shrunk, £2 10s.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. — Barber's SHAVING PAPER, indispensable for great ease in shaving, as a keen-edged razor is uninterruptedly secured. HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

HOBSON and WHITING are selling their French kid gloves, at 4s per pair; plain and embroidered backs, all colours and sizes, elegantly packed. Country orders have special attention. 3, Hunter-street.
20,000 pairs of French kid gloves sold annually at this establishment.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-chamber CORK and FELT HELMETS are manufactured without india-rubber, and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates. Sample Rooms—88, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. HATS, CAPS, and HELMETS, of every description, manufactured at the works of J. ELLWOOD and SONS, Great Charlotte-street, S. E., London, contractors to the police forces, Army helmets and caps, with latest improvements. J. ELLWOOD and SONS' goods are kept by all respectable traders and storekeepers. Caution—No air-chamber hats or helmets genuine unless bearing "Ellwood and Sons" name. *** Orders through mercantile houses carefully shipped.

LADIES' superior Kid BOOTS, without seam, 11s 6d. G. R. SWYNY, 124, William-street.

GENTS' Silk Plush SLIPPERS, a large assortment just opened. Callaghan and Son, 397, George-st.

CHEAPER THAN EVER in Toys, Fancy Goods, &c., at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, 472, George-street.

THE GENUINE CHAMELEON HUMMING TOP, spins for ten minutes, and forms into beautiful vases, figures, stands, &c., a bargain, only 1s 6d. E. C. CREE, opposite New Town Hall.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, New and Rare Plants, Fruit Trees, &c. General Descriptive Catalogues for 1870 are now ready, and may be had on application to
J. PURCHASE,
Somerset Nursery, Parramatta; or
Messrs. D. CRICHTON and CO.,
City Agents, George-street.

GARDEN SEEDS.—One-guinea collection vegetable seeds, sufficient for season's supply, in case, 21s.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Twelve splendid varieties, 3s, 4s, and 6s, post free. Catalogues free on application.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—Ryegrass, prairie grass, cocksfoot, clovers. Norway oats expected shortly.

FRUIT TREES, Shrubs, Florist Flowers. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

NEWMAN'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 392, George-street, next New Post Office. —Instantaneous Likenesses taken in any style, and highly finished. An inspection is solicited.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES FEMELI and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR..Duffield's superfine
Hart's superfine
Niagarey's superfine
Duffield's household
Bowman's superfine
Steven's superfine
LAUNCESTON FLOUR
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..Best brands, in quarter-sacks
MILLING WHEAT ..Adelaide
Launceston
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Pitt-street North, Sydney.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

BEILBY and SCOTT are in regular receipt of supplies of BREADSTUFFS, the produce of
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
VICTORIA
NEW ZEALAND
TASMANIA, and
NEW SOUTH WALES,
And are at all times prepared to supply the trade and other wholesale purchasers with the various descriptions of cereals produced in these colonies.
WHEAT, milling and seed
FLOUR, superfine, fine, and household.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Counting-house, Pitt-street North.

WHEAT, to land, ex CASSINA, from Adelaide
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ADELAIDE Superfine FLOUR.—Hart's, Colman's, Bowman's, Noarlunga, Alexander's; also household.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

FLOUR.—Victorian and Californian on SALE.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

LIVERPOOL Coarse SALT, in 3-bushel sacks, to land ex Commissary. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S celebrated BISCUITS; G. Bencraft and Co.'s Victorian oatmeal, in 7, 14, and 28 lb. bags; mottled, household, toilet, and soft soaps; Melbourne moulds, Cheshire and N. W. cheese, Neva candles; muscatels, half boxes; confectionery, cocoa, and sarsaparilla. W. H. ARIELL, 149, Sussex-street.

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Prime fresh samples Circular Head and Warrnambool, now landing. BROWN and SON, Corporation Wharf.

POTATOES.—Prime sample Tasmanian Potatoes, now landing ex Emma Paterson. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

NEW Californian Flour on SALE, in quarter-sacks. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 139, Pitt-street.

HOBART Town Seed Potatoes and Onions.—Prime samples. Brown and Son, Corporation Wharf.

FOR SALE.—Coir Fibre, Kerosene Oil, Tapioca, Sago, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Gunpowder Tea, Java Table Rice, New Patna Rice, Java and Pea-berry Coffee, ex Western Star, from Colombo direct.
Plantation Coffee of very superior quality.
F. G. LENDER and CO.

COAL, FIREWOOD, ETC.

COALS, fuel, produce, wholesale, retail, lowest rates, delivered with dispatch. Warburton & Sons, Pyrmont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE, choice lot of CANARIES, with breeding cages, a bargain. 727, George-street.

EMPTY CASES for SALE.—W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PUBLICAN'S LICENSE wanted. Apply at Bull's Head, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, to rent or purchase Farm, of 400 or 600 acres, near Railway. Rooke, 400, George-street.

WANTED to SELL, a good Black RETRIEVER (dog), 12 months. 14, Rose Hill-street, Redfern.

WANTED, Music PUPILS, advanced or junior; daily practice. £1 1s per qr. Study, Post Office.

WANTED, to BUY a HOUSE, from £250 to £300; Woolloomooloo preferred. A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Purchase, a good single-barrel patent breech GUN. X. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BRAKE HARNESS (unicorn), new or second-hand. 11 a.m. Cash, HERALD Office.

WANTED to buy left-off CLOTHING of every description. J. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a good Patent MANGLE. Apply at 18, Park-street.

WANTED, to Purchase a good Draught Cart HORSE, ton trial; not to exceed 6 years old. J. Jones, Albion Wharf.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

AN IMPROVER wanted to the millinery. Mrs. Way, Pitt-street.

AN UPHOLSTERESS wanted; piece work. William Scott, 201, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

CLICKER.—Wanted, a first-class HAND. Alderson and Sons.

COMMERCIAL PARTNERSHIP.—An experienced Trader, having first-class premises in heart of city, is open to take a PARTNER, sleeping or active, with capital, £1000. Address C.D., care of Reading and Co., 13, Bridge-st.

CANDIDATES for the office of COMPUTER in the Government Observatory, Sydney, are invited to send in their APPLICATIONS, in writing, on or before August 5th, 1870, addressed to me, at the Observatory.
H. C. RUSSELL.
Government Observatory, Sydney, July 20, 1870.

PARTNER required, with £100 to £200, for good business; large profits. W. X., HERALD Office.

PAPER BOXMAKER wanted. Apply F. L. Edwards, 137, Pitt-street.

RUBBLE MASONS wanted. W. H. Cuff, Old South Head Road, near Ocean-street.

SURGEON required for first-class ship to London. Apply Dr. Shaw, 83, George-street.

TO MILLERS.—An experienced Miller, first-class stone-dresser, is in want of a SITUATION, either in town or country; undeniable references as to character and ability. B. F. M., HERALD Office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a steady young man, must be single. Apply at Charles Hohnen's, Pitt-street.

TOWN TRAVELLER.—Wanted, a young Man to sell Fancy Goods. State experience. A. G., HERALD O.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, two good COAT HANDS. Permanent engagement. Howes, 88, King-street.

TO FENCERS.—Wanted, some Fencing done. Apply to J. F. Hilly, 138, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent ASSISTANT. S. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good PAPERHANGER, early. A. Bowen, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a good SMITH and FITTER, at London Iron Works. Also Lad used to painting.

WANTED, a TAILORESS and MACHINIST. 51, May-street, near Parramatta-street.

WANTED, an experienced BILLIARD-MARKER. Apply Royal Hotel.

WANTED, First-class Machinists, with machines; good wages. Aus. Clothing Factory, 217, Mort's-pas.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good Coat HAND. R. Douglas, Hunter-street.

USEFUL MEN, Grooms, Gardeners, Cooks, Labourers, at 535, Kent-street: wages from 5s and board.

WANTED, a BOOKKEEPER, for a wheelwright and blacksmith. Mr. Haigh, 221, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Butchers' SIDE-SEAMING. 2, Ellison-buildings, Terminus-street, near Railway bridge.

WANTED, a good JOINER. Apply to W. Walker, Ultimo Estate.

WANTED, a Junior CLERK. Apply, in own writing, to Junior, care of Messrs. Gordon and Gotch.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A THOROUGH English Groom and Coachman disengaged; unexceptionable references. G.W.F., HERALD.

A RESPECTABLE Married Woman, having lost her baby, wishes to take one to nurse. A. M., HERALD.

A GOOD General SERVANT, with a child 3 years old, for Hire, at moderate wages. Mrs. Capps.

FOR ENGAGEMENT, competent Female Servants, for the country. 221, Campbell-street, S. H. Road.

FOR ENGAGEMENT, a most respectable Person, as Housekeeper or Cook to a Gentleman's Family; excellent city reference as to competency in either capacities. Mrs. Stephenson's Registry, 6, Bridge-street.

IF YOU WANT Sober Servants, go to Sons of Temperance Office, Pitt-street, next to Cobb's.

OPEN TO ENGAGEMENT.—An active young Man, of good character, as GROOM, will make himself generally useful; can ride or drive. Sons of Temperance Office, Pitt-street, next Cobb's.

TO LANDLORDS, ESTATE AGENTS, and others.—Wanted, by a Tradesman, a SITUATION, to keep house property in repair; salary moderate. Apply G. B., HERALD Office. Open for a week.

TO STOREKEEPERS, &c.—Wanted by a young Man, well acquainted with the general business of a store, a SITUATION, as Assistant, or Bookkeeper and Assistant; has a good knowledge of drapery, &c.; good references. W. M., HERALD Office.

WAITING Cooks, Laundresses, House and Parlourmaids. Mrs. Vipond, 24, Burton-street, S. H. R.

WANTED, SITUATION, Butler, or in warehouse; reference. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid. Address A. B., Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid; country preferred. E. B. Pierce, Wm.-st.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Female, a Situation as Housekeeper. C. T., Redfern Post O.

WANTED, by a young Woman, a SITUATION as Needlewoman in a gentleman's family; has a sewing-machine. E. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a SITUATION, as house and parlourmaid. Address J. Balskin, draper, Waverley.

WANTED, a CHILD to wetnurse by a respectable married woman at Balmain, milk four days old. Apply Dr. Scard, Donnelly-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Nurse; seven years' reference; is competent for duties; town or suburbs; wages not so much an object as a respectable family. Mrs. Donnelly, 53, William-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

CANVASSERS for ADVERTISEMENTS.—Wanted, 12, for town and suburbs, 10 a.m. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Wanted, LABOURERS, for the Macleay River. A few MEN and YOUTHS are required for mill or field work.
Wages, for men, at rate of forty pounds per annum.
Ditto, for youths, at twenty-six pounds ditto.
Free passages to the Macleay, cooked rations, and tent or house accommodation will be provided.
Apply, between 10 and 12, on Monday, the 8th instant, to Captain Page, at the Brisbane Store, next the Sugar House, Parramatta-street.
J. Grafton Ross, Manager.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Idaterrace, Glebe Point Road.

WANTED, a steady MAN to assist in Cooking, and otherwise useful. Charlton Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to assist in housework. 181, Premier-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, a single MAN, as Gardener, to milk, and generally useful. 126, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to assist in housework. Swan with two Necks, George-street.

WANTED, competent Nurse, also young Nurses, Protestant. Miss Fowler, 309, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, active young MAN; must be accustomed to a lunch room. M'Grath's Hotel, George-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. C. Lewis, 68, William-street.

WANTED, a useful and tidy GIRL; open for a week. 786, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent PARLOUR-MAID. No. 20, Potts's Point.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. 125, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Edinburgh Castle, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a strong young MAN, to make himself generally useful. Hotel de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, in the Cafe Department. Hotel de Paris, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, accustomed to the grocery. C. Rout, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply after 9 a.m., 64, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a strong active YOUTH, accustomed to butchering. M. Rogers, butcher, Paddington.

WANTED, at Woollahra, a respectable GIRL, for light housework. Apply Mr. Lee's, S. H. Road.

WANTED, three NURSEGIRLS and General SERVANT. Registry Office, 75, William-street.

WANTED, a young Girl, as SERVANT. 124, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a smart GIRL, about 16, for housework. 9, Junction-street, off Brisbane-st., S. H. Road.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply Joseph's Family Hotel, corner Park and Castlereagh sts.

WANTED, a BOY for a farm on Clarence River. Blake and M'Donald, 137, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAID; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, BARMAID and Waitress; also, General Servant. Queen's Hotel, Kent and Market sts.

WANTED, a GIRL. 44, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a young Woman as General SERVANT. Kelly's Hotel, Market-street.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Rice, Seven Stars Hotel, Lower George-st.

WANTED, an active LAD, accustomed to butchering, none other need apply. H. Macnamara, Petersham.

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